THE
# Boston-
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# COUNTRY

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# Gazette,
JOURNAL.
*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*MONDAY, July 9, 1770.*

*From the* London Gazetteer, *April* 25.

*To the* E——L *of* H——H.

A Very melancholy occaſion calls upon me to renew my addreſſes to your Lordſhip.

How long do you mean to inſult our patience? How long do you mean to trample on our rights, to ſet the laws at defiance, to offer violence to every feeling of humanity, and put the loyalty of America to the torture, by the moſt humiliating inſults and moſt attrocious injuries? It is not now a time to aſk, whether you mean to urge this iniquitous buſineſs to the horrible extremity of ſhedding blood. The ſtreets of Boſton are already flowing with blood, wantonly, cruelly, and cowardly poured forth from the unarmed multitude, by your military magiſtrates. We are only to aſk how much ſlaughter, how many inhuman maſſacres, will ſatiate your vengeance?

The laſt advices from Boſton bring an account of a military execution on the citizens, that muſt fill every feeling breaſt with aſtoniſhment, indignation and horror. We there ſee the ſoldiery, without provocation, attacking, ſtabbing, and cutting the inhabitants with their ſwords, and firing upon them regularly, under the command of an officer. Three men fell immediate ſacrifices to this inhuman outrage; and many others are mortally or dangerouſly wounded. These are your exploits, my Lord; theſe your triumphs! they are written in blood, and are indelible.

At tibi pro ſcelere——
Dii (ſi qua eſt cælo pietas, quæ talia curet)
Perſolvent grates dignas, et præmia reddant
Debita, qui innocuos crudelem cernere lethum
Feciſti, *et patrios fœdaſti funere vultus.*——VIRG.

Perhaps, my Lord, you will ſay this was unexpected. But a little retroſpect will prove, that, from the meaſures you adopted, and the circumſtance of things, nothing elſe could be expected.

You had ſet the ſoldiery looſe from the reſtraint of civil authority. You ſaw their officers publicly abetting and encouraging them, in offering open violence to the civil magiſtrate, and carrying the law upon the points of their ſwords. You ſaw it ſolemnly confirmed by affidavits, that the ſoldiers, encouraged by the officer, Col. Dalrymple, and countenanced by an inferior officer, in the face of day, entered a chamber of juſtice, and reſcued from the hand of the magiſtrate, a fellow ſoldier, bearing him off in triumph, after wounding the peace officers who interpoſed. Did your Lordſhip ever check this? Did you ever order enquiry to be made, and puniſhment to be inflicted, on this dangerous outrage to the ſacred authority of the King, and the rights of the people?

From an unbridled ſoldiery, unawed by the civil power, countenanced and encouraged by their officers, what could you expect but the murders and maſſacres which have enſued?

We have heard Governor Bernard publicly declare, as Chief Magiſtrate, that he had no power over the military in Boſton; and we now find the ſame ſyſtem countenanced; ſo that even after this direful conſequence of military rule, Governor Hutchinſon informs the complaining people, while the ſtreets were yet reeking with the blood of their ſlaughtered fellow citizens, that he has no power over the military. Can you juſtify theſe meaſures, my Lord, by any principle of the conſtitution, or any colour of law? Or will you place them upon the feet of arbitrary power, trampling on all law?

Your advocates and the enemies of America will, no doubt, endeavour to palliate this matter, and miſrepreſent the people as the aggreſſors. We have ſeen the enemies of liberty here dare to attempt the ſame in the outrageous buſineſs of St. George's Fields, and of the reſcue at the Horſe-Guards. It will not, therefore, be ſurpriſing, if they purſue the ſame plan in the affair at Boſton. But the Governor, who is known to be devoted to your meaſures, exerting himſelf ſo decidedly againſt the ſoldiery, and their commander withdrawing the troops from the town without orders, carries a conviction with it, that the tranſaction was too flagrant and flagitious to be countenanced even by your tools.

It is apprehended that orders will be ſent to General Gage, to remand the troops to Boſton. Your Lordſhip is adviſed ſeriouſly to weigh the conſequence of this meaſure. Will you put the inhabitants of Boſton to the miſerable alternative of living in daily fear of military execution, or of taking arms at once to prevent it? Remanding the troops to Boſton, will be throwing the die, and you muſt ſtand the hazard. Already have you, by a ſeries of oppreſſion and cruelty, put the loyalty of that people to the ſevereſt trial; and you may perhaps effect its total extinction. But when you have kindled the flame of rebellion, will you anſwer for its courſe? You have ſeen the townſhips in Maſſachuſet's Bay ready to take arms for the town of Boſton, on the late murderous occaſion. Are you ſure that every colony will not equally ſympathize with that province, ſhould it be once compelled by intollerable grievances to the ſad reſource of arms?

Reſolve, my Lord, either to reduce the military under the civil authority, and ſtation the troops for the defence, not for the diſturbance and deſtruction of the people; or ſtand the perilous iſſue of perſevering in this deteſted plan. The conſequences are before your eyes; they are too plain to be miſtaken; you may, by one ſingle act, do more miſchief to theſe kingdoms, than ten thouſand wiſer and worthier men can ever repair. But be aſſured, that the indignation of the violated laws, will fall with accumulated vengeance on the adviſers of theſe pernicious meaſures. The blood that has been cruelly ſhed can only be expiated by the puniſhment of thoſe who authoriſed it. *vid pa. 197* JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

For the PUBLIC LEDGER, *April* 26.

*To the* MINISTRY.

GENTLEMEN,

*To protect, defend, and ſecure the Colonies.* G—lle.

FIFTY years before the Author of my motto was born, and whilſt Canada, Cape Breton, and Louiſiana were in the hands of France, the Colonies defended themſelves, and often gave ſuccour to this Kingdom; but now when all theſe Countries are in ſubjection to the Crown of England, & that the Colonies have ſeveral hundred thouſand men more than heretofore, and not an enemy within three thouſand miles of them, the Author of my Motto declared they wanted protection ſecurity, and defence; but, Gentlemen, his real intention was to ſupport a ſtanding army amongſt the moſt loyal people on earth, (for a Traytor was never born there) and therefore the Stamp Act paſſed for the purpoſe of a Revenue.

His ſucceſſor, Mr. Charles Townſhend's head was full of the ſame ideas; he brought in a Bill to impoſe Duties on Glaſs, Paper, Painters Colours and Tea, for the ſame laudable purpoſe of a Revenue to ſupport a ſtanding Army, from which when he was diſſuaded by the writer of this Letter, his anſwer was, "That whilſt he had any ſhare in Adminiſtration he would be invulnerable in the Colonies, & therefore keep an army there;" the Act paſſed; but to collect the Duties, he thought it neceſſary to ſend a Board of Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, and Judge of Vice Admiralty, with all their train of dependants; the conſequence was general diſcontent.

You are his ſucceſſors not only in office but in errors too, as you have hitherto adopted the ſame meaſures; you ought, Gentlemen, to have become wiſe by the miſtakes of Meſſrs. G—lle & Townſhend, for during their Adminiſtration, you ſaw what diſcontent and confuſion they had excited in America, and alienated the affection of the Colonies from this Country; you are well acquainted with the diſcontent and diſguſt which prevails there on account of the Army, and the frequent outrages committed there by Soldiers, not only on the people but on the Laws too, for at New-York they have at twelve o'clock at noon, cut open the doors of his Majeſty's Priſon and proclaimed a Goal Delivery to Malefactors and others.

You are well informed of the frequent diſturbances at Boſton, and that the Army has planted there two pieces of cannon before the Town Hall, that the Repreſentatives of the People, & the King's Council were obliged to paſs between two rows of Grenadiers, with Bayonets fixed and without whoſe leave they could not enter the Hall.

The late Maſſacre at Boſton, committed by the King's Troops, ſurpaſſes the barbarity and inhumanity of the Spaniards at Mexico, who let looſe blood hounds, armed with teeth only, on the innocent natives, whilſt the King's ſoldiers at Boſton, armed with ſwords and bayonets, more cruel than Spaniards, murdered their fellow Subjects, whom it is ſaid they were ſent to protect and defend.

Theſe and many more acts of Deſpotiſm and Tyranny Gentlemen, ought to alarm you in time: remember that it can never deſerve reproach to correct human error, for the Rulers of Kingdoms are fallible as well as other men, and it is happy if they ſee their errors before it be too late, & not perſevere in them rather than diſcover to the world that they have been wrong as has been too frequently and too unhappily the caſe.

If ſentiments like theſe ſhould poſſeſs your minds, to retract your errors and diſpoſe you to a ſincere reconciliation with our Colonies, to recover their loſt affection, to reſtore our Trade, to ſave this Kingdom an immenſe expence, to ſave your Country and your ſucceſſors infinite uneaſineſs, and to ſecure to yourſelves immortal honour, adopt the following advice, and all thoſe moſt deſirable ends will be obtained.

1. Order home your Army from America, and whenever the Crown wants aſſiſtance from thence make a requiſition in the Colonies, they will obey as they have done heretofore in the reigns of King William, Queen Ann, George the IId. and in the late War.

2. Repeal all thoſe Duties which were impoſed for the purpoſe of a Revenue, for there can be no need of them when the Army is ordered home; in doing this you will undoubtedly reſtore our loſt Trade with the Colonies.

3. Aboliſh the Board of Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms with all their numerous train of dependants, for they are not only an oppreſſion to the Colonies, but will become abſolutely uſeleſs when your revenue acts are repealed.

4. Diſſolve the Courts of Vice Admiralty, for the arbitrary principle on which they are founded is incompatible with commerce. *vid. pa. 179. 356. 501. Vol. 2.*

This, Gentlemen, is certainly true policy, and the real intereſt of Great-Britain; proceed then on theſe principles and remove every juſt cauſe of complaint, and you will reſtore content & harmony between us; this I think is the true ſyſtem that ought to be obſerved, and thoſe who fail in purſuing it will be the juſt abhorrence both of Britain and America. RATIONALIS.

For the PUBLIC LEDGER, *April* 30.

*To the* MINISTRY.

GENTLEMEN,

*Whilſt I have any ſhare in Adminiſtration I will be invulnerable in North-America, and therefore keep a ſtanding Army.*

Charles Townſhend, *deceaſed.*

THIS Gentleman followed his Predeceſſors in his fatal conduct towards America, on whoſe duty & loyalty it is an inſult to keep a ſtanding army; for whoſe ſake, grievous and impolitic duties have been impoſed, and a legion of officers to collect them, when the real national advantages which we ought to ſeek from them are only in the commercial way; we ſhould therefore, by plans of mild government, attract them as Colonies reſpectively, and ſhould rather make them rivals for our favour than united friends in oppoſing us, which they are now doing by aſſociations; we ſhould favour their induſtry, in every way but manufacturing, and ſecure to ourſelves the fruits thereof by furniſhing them with our manufactures on cheaper terms than they can procure them elſewhere.

True principles of policy and commerce abhor reſtrictions, that tend to prevent our Colonies of North America from enriching themſelves by other States, for ſuch are a prejudice to the Mother Country, becauſe all the riches, which they acquire, muſt in ſome ſhape or other center here; and to prove this you can have no better authority than the Courſe of Exchange: whatever therefore they get, they only ſubſiſt themſelves, being always kept in a ſtate of deep debt to us; what can we deſire more, and whom can we injure more by reſtrictions and ſevere laws than ourſelves.

Reſtraints on their trade then are certainly very impolitic, for whatever trade they carry on, if they get but a balance in their favour, it muſt turn to our advantage, and ſurely of all inſtruments for ruining and ſuppreſſing trade, military and marine are the moſt deteſtable; and as to duties on merchandize, I would only obſerve, that as they have not money enough to pay for our manufactures, nothing can be gained by attempting to tax them; becauſe, if you take their money for taxes, you loſe it in commerce, which muſt end in the ruin of our merchants and numerous manufactures, for what is gained by taxes is ſo much loſt by trade; the draining therefore every farthing of their money by trade, and then demanding more by taxes, is abſolutely reducing them to Egyptian ſlavery, of making brick without ſtraw.

In ſhort, the great object with regard to North America, is vending our Manufactures, which, the more they are enabled to buy, ſo much the better it muſt be for us, in the employment of our people at home, and the returns we receive; and the leſs we ſtudy to perplex ourſelves by attempting to tax them, the more it will be to our advantage, and contribute to the peace and proſperity of both countries. Such conſiderations as theſe, Gentlemen, I think ſhould point out to you the right rule of policy to be purſued with regard to our Colonies, which contain near three millions of people, and this rule is to acquire, by acts of lenity and mildneſs, the affection of our Colonies, and not to alienate them by ſeverity, for it muſt certainly be more ſafe to attract willing obedience, than to exact it by compulſion; they will, by a juſt and gentle ſway, for ages be connected to this Kingdom; they will be held to it by the ties of conſanguinity, religion, language, manners, cuſtom and laws; for they will always conſider us as their ſafeſt and beſt friend in Europe.

But, if exertion of power and the ideas of a miſerable Financier be adopted to bring a *Pepper Corn into the Treaſury*, to raiſe a revenue for the ſupport of an Army, Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, Judges of Vice Admiralty, beſides an hoſt of dependants, all abſolutely uſeleſs, but preying on the vitals of America to the ruin of trade and manufactures; if ſuch ſentiments prevail, it is to be feared, that the rod of power will ſoon make them refractory, and when the fire of reſiſtance is once kindled, there is no foreſeeing how far it may ſpread.

I therefore cannot help cenſuring thoſe, not only to be impolitic but tyrannic principles, which are for dragooning and an exertion of power; for ſuch have been the meaſures, which have embroiled us with our Colonies, but which, it is hoped, you, Gentlemen, will avoid, ſince you cannot be intereſted in adopting, covering or ſupporting the errors of your predeceſſors in office.

Your's, &c. RATIONALIS.

*From the* London Gazetteer, *May* 1. 1770.

*On a late* TRANSACTION *at* BOSTON.

I Appeal to the people, to the candor and juſtice of the people of this country, joined to that genuine ſenſe of liberty, which, I truſt, will ever prove as incorruptible as it is invincible; I have ſtood forth an advocate for the inſulted, injured and incenſed inhabitants of BOSTON; not to irritate and miſlead the public by groundleſs accuſations, forged tales dark and dangerous hints, but by calling the attention of men to the conſideration of notorious meaſures, of facts that are unqueſtionable, and concluſions that are deciſive: from whence the judgment of unbiaſſed men has been convinced

(Turn to the laſt Pages)

Earl Hillsborough *Vide Page 680. Vol 2.* Page 527 Vol. 2. Page 60 Grenville Page 68.
*Vide the Blanks filled up and the references* Page 160 a ſevere reflection on Gov. Hutchinson!
(6) *vid pa. 179. 356. 501. Vol. 2.*

*Saturday last Capt. Constant Freeman arrived here in 7 Weeks from Bristol; in whom came Passenger Captain Andrew Gardner, with Dispatches from divers Persons in Answer to Letters he carried Express from hence, concerning the horrid Massacre on the 5th of March last; and which, we hear, are to be laid before the Town at their Meeting To-Morrow———'Twas a wise Step this Metropolis took in sending an Express home; for 'till Capt. Gardner's Arrival in England, on the second of May, Administration were made to believe by false Accounts, and Misrepresentations, that there was a settled Plan in the Inhabitants here to massacre the King's Troops,——'Tis said, Seven Ships of the Line, and four Regiments, were ordered to be got ready with the greatest Dispatch, to reinforce the two Regiments then at Castle-Island, in order to re-take the English at Boston, the Cost of which Expedition was happily saved by Capt. Gardner's timely Arrival.—Capt. Gardner left London the 11th of May, at which Time 'twas tho't the Duty on Tea would not be taken off, even tho' the Commissioners were recall'd.—While Capt. Gardner was at Bristol, he received London Prints to the 14th of May, which he has favour'd us with, and from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

The NORTH BRITON *published* May 12, 1770, *after giving a long Account of the several Nations, who have lost their Freedom by means of standing Armies, which have always been considered as inconsistent with the Spirit of a free government, goes on and says,*

'THESE reflections naturally occured to me upon considering the many outrages and massacres that have lately been committed by the army, first in St. George's, afterwards in Spittal-Field, and now at last at BOSTON in New England. This last tragedy is at once the most bloody, and the most cruel and cowardly of any, as a preconcerted scheme seems to have been formed by the army for murdering the greatest part, if not the whole of the inhabitants. This appears evidently from the *Short Narrative of the Massacre*, which is published by your bookseller. The honorable *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; *Lieutenant Governor* of *Massachusetts-Bay*, the supreme magistrate in the colony, gives it under the seal of the province, that all the Gentlemen, who took the depositions, are Justices of the peace, & that full faith and credit is, and ought to be given to their several acts and attestation, both in court and without; and the justices themselves certify, that the several depositions, contained in the Narrative, were taken before them, & have been carefully compared by them with the originals, and agree with the same: and by these depositions it is incontestably proved, that a regular plan was laid by the army, for exciting a quarrel between them and the people, and thence taking occasion to butcher the latter, without distinction of sex or age.

*William Newhall*, in particular, declares, that 5 days before the massacre, he met 4 soldiers of the 29th regiment, and that he heard them say, *that there were a great many that would eat their dinner on Monday, that should not eat any on Tuesday. Daniel Calfe*, another evidence, declares, that two days preceding the massacre, a camp woman, wife to a grenadier of the 29th regiment, came into his shop, and, among other things, said, *that before Tuesday or Wednesday night, the soldiers would wet their swords or bayonets in New England people's blood.* It likewise appears, from these depositions, that Ensign *Mall*, and several other officers, were privy to this black and diabolical design: and Captain *Preston* gave the word to fire: and that the soldiers fired in consequence: by which five three persons were killed on the spot, two mortally wounded, who soon after died, and six others wounded, and their lives in imminent danger.

It is to be hoped however, that Capt. *Preston*, and his *fellow-murderers*, have already met with the fate they deserve. For, if they are respited, and his Majesty pardon them, it will furnish, I am afraid, but too just a handle to say, that however rigorously the laws may be executed against indifferent offenders, it seems to be laid down as a fixed maxim, that no murderer shall suffer during the present reign, if he have any, even the most distant connection with the servants of the King, were it only with his chimney sweeper, or the scullion of his kitchen. The sum of what I would infer from the above facts and observations is, that there is now an additional reason, not meerly for reducing, but for disbanding the army; a reason which never existed before.

I omit the many other arguments which might be urged to this purpose, the saving the public-money, the easing the burdens of the people, the restoring so many hands to trade, agriculture, and manufactures, the preventing the dangerous examples they set of lewdness, debauchery, and profaneness, &c.

I only insist on this one argument, that if our government, instead of a free, is become an absolute; instead of a civil, is become a military government: if our army is kept up, not to defend us against foreign forces, but to subject us to domestic slavery; if those who eat our bread may, with impunity, cut our throats; we ought to require the disbanding of the army, without the delay of a moment. Or if our governors, with their usual obstimacy, should refuse to gratify us in so reasonable a request, it will be the duty of every man of sentiment, to shun the company of a soldier as he would shun the company of a murderer; that so the profession being rendered, in time, as odious and contemptible, as ever it was honorable and respected, those may be induced to disband themselves from shame, who cannot be disbanded from any other motive: for, I am afraid, we have not the courage to adopt the expedient employed by the Bostonians, of driving the soldiers into their forts and garrisons, and making a red-coat in our towns, our cities, and in the open country, as uncommon a sight as a wolf is in England.'

## LONDON.

*May* 5. It is now said to be determined to send a very considerable force, as well of ships as men, to New-England; and it is said that General Gage is to go from New-York to command them.

The two Regiments that were, on the *Murmurs* of the people, removed from Boston to Halifax some Time ago, have received Orders it is said to proceed to Boston.

*May* 8. We are informed that 20,000l. will be wanted to defray the extra expences in America.

Yesterday a great number of people assembled in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and the avenues adjoining, in consequence of a report which had been spread that Mr. Wilkes intended to go thither that day to claim a seat. The croud was so great that the members were hindered from passing and repassing; whereupon the gallery was ordered to be locked and the lobby to be cleared; but Mr. Wilkes did not go to the House.

The examination of Capt. Preston's case, we hear, is put off till a more particular and authentic detail of these transactions is received.

The new method of sheathing with ground glass has answered so—that sloops which have been sent up the rivers Senegal and Ganges, where the worms are largest, are returned uninjured.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that an insurrection had lately happened in Egypt, and that several Bashaws refused to send the supplies of money and troops demanded by the Grand Signior.

All the letters, papers, &c. which can any way lead to the tracing causes of a late melancholy event at Boston, are ordered to be laid before a respectable society.

A patriotic Colonel and Member of a political club, has declared both within & without doors to his friends, that notwithstanding his anger against the instruments of the late murders, he will coolly and impartially join with the M——y in their researches to bring to light every particular, relative to that alarming transaction.——We hear that a day will be set apart for the above enquiry.

*May* 9. We hear strict orders have been given that no person, of what rank soever, shall be allowed in future to sell out of the army, that did not purchase into it.

*May* 10. On Tuesday last a motion was made in the House of Commons, by Governor Pownall, for an address to his Majesty, to have the state of the military establishment in America re-considered and rectified. Upon this occasion the Ministry declared, that the troops are withdrawn from Boston, and will not be sent there again, until the civil magistrate calls for their assistance; and that his Majesty had given orders to have the state of the commissions, and the military commands in that country laid before the Crown lawyers, in order that it might be revised and rectified, and that upon a constitutional footing.——It is remarkable, that the Ministry should never think of this matter, until the notice of this motion put them on the consideration of it.

Yesterday a variety of resolutions, relative to America, were moved in the same place, by Mr. Edmund Bourke, when, after long debates, they divided upon the second resolution, purporting, that the letters and orders sent by the Ministry to the Governors in America, were the causes of the present discontents there, viz. 79 for the resolution, and 196 against it.

It is no longer a secret that Carlton House is the grand spring of all the actions of the present ministry. It is to the baneful and pernicious influence of that house we owe all those destructive measures, which have produced the present alarming discontents. The people of England have never complained without some foundation for their complaints, nor have they ever ceased to murmur when oppressed. They are conscious that, in their collective capacity as a nation, they are, & always were respectable; and however venal sychophants, the tools and favourites of a day, may affect to despise them, or treat their petitions as the idle murmurs of a deluded mob, their revenge, though slow, is sure; and they will one day teach such men that it is the highest and most consummate of all folly to incur the indignation of a free people.

*May* 14. We have authority to assure the public, that the Right Hon. Earl Temple, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Lyttleton, the Right Hon. Earl Grenville, and Thomas Pitt, Esq; dined with the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield at his Lordship's House in Caen Wood on Saturday last.

Mr. E. Burke was two Hours and a Quarter in his Speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday Evening last, on the American Affairs; and went thro' that complicated Business with so much Precision & Oratory, that the Persons in the Gallery could scarce refrain clapping him on the Close of it.

Counsellor Wedderburn, speaking of American Affairs a few Days ago, said, "In the Reign of Charles the Second, you conquered America—In the Reign of George the Third you lost America; for I cannot consider it now as any Part of the British Empire."

A patriotic Earl in a late eloquent Harangue told the Leaders of the Administration, that they might be assured there was a Thunder-Bolt hanging over their Heads, red with uncommon Wrath, which would e're long fall down and blast the Men who ow'd their Greatness to their Country's Ruin.

A noble Lord in the Opposition appeared, on a late Occasion, to be exceedingly agitated at the Measures of Administration, expressing the utmost Anxiety for the Wounds that had been given the Constitution by a corrupt Set of Ministers, lamenting that the Efforts of his noble Brother were in vain with Men who were dead to every Sense of Conviction; and hoped that all the World would know in what Abhorrence they were held by him, and that he protested against their arbitrary and shameful Measures.

A patriotic Nobleman and his Friends have frequent Consultations on the present State of Things in America, the Result of which will be communicated to a Great Assembly the Beginning of this Week.

It is said that some very important Matters will be agitated in an august Assembly this Day relative to Boston, and that the Revenue Acts will be again considered.

We are informed that the Report of several Ships of the Line having been lately ordered to America, is entirely without Foundation, and that no Measures of any Kind will be carried into Execution on that Continent till the Sense of two great Assemblies is known.

The Council at Boston has, it is said, passed an act, prohibiting the sale of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, to any person, under a severe penalty; to obviate any future inconvenience that may arise from an illicit use of them.

A report prevails, that Mr. Lyttleton, now his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon, will speedily be recalled, and will be appointed Governor of New-England, in the room of Sir F. Bernard.

Arrived, The William, Brace from Carolina, at Cadiz.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

There has lately made its appearance in this city a pamphlet, entituled, "An account of the late importations, "&c. into the port of Boston;" which pamphlet, we are well informed, is the work of the detestable Board of Commissioners, it is plain, it is printed by Mein & Fleming, printers, in Boston, and is filled with a number of the most gross lies and contradictions, evidently calculated, to blacken the characters of the people of Boston, to do which, they have never left any stone unturned, and endeavour to set the good people of the other colonies by the ears, & thereby establish themselves. About 150 of those pamphlets are said to be brought here by one —— M'D——n——d, third clerk to the board, and dispersed by their Emissaries.

We also learn, that the board of Com——rs have wrote home, to be removed from Boston, when they will make their den in this city, or New-York, but some of them say New-York will be the place, as they will then be under the wing of the General, &c. &c.

Saturday last arrived in our river, the sloop Little Tom, Grinnel; sloop Abigail, All; sloop Polly, Wightman from Rhode Island; the Capts. left their vessels below, and came to town, where they soon found there was no prospect of trade, whereupon they are sailed for Virginia & Rhode Island. Capt Abraham Smith, in a sloop from Providence, who was turned away, as mentioned in our last, meeting with the above sloops, tho't they had good news, when he put about and followed them, till they came too at Marcus Hook, where he discovered his mistake, wheel'd about and pushed off for Rhode Island.

Since our last a Parcel of English Goods arrived here from Baltimore, which were purchased by two Shopkeepers in this City, contrary to the Non-importation Agreement; upon which the Committee of Merchants sent for them, and represented the impropriety of their Conduct, which they readily acknowledged, and the Goods were immediately sent back.

## NEW-YORK, July 2.

We hear that on Tuesday last one Hills a Stranger, was detected in selling or attempting to sell a Quantity of Goods purchased in Boston, New-Port, &c. and brought here contrary to the Non Importation Agreement. He delivered up the Goods, which were afterwards deposited in the House of Mr. Plat. The same Night, between one and two o'clock, a Number of Persons in Disguise, went to Mr. Plat's House, demanded and obliged him to deliver the Goods—which they carried to an adjoining vacant Lot, and kindling a large Fire, committed the Whole to the Flames. The Value of the Goods is supposed to be about £.100. We hear the Owner has absconded.

At different times, for several years last past, his majesty's subjects in this part of the world, have been alarmed with the apprehensions of France's making attempts to excite the Indians to take up the hatchet against their new masters. The general opinion has been, that the French would carry on their schemes clandestinely by the river Mississippi; while a few have imagined that they would send a strong fleet up St. Lawrence, and try openly to regain their old possessions in Canada: Neither of which conjectures has proved true; though we have now no room left to doubt of their *hostile intentions*: For it has lately been discovered that they have found means to seduce our hitherto most faithful allies the warlike MOHAWKS, to their interest; and to make them (if their own words, accompanied by corresponding *actions*, may be relied on) the most inveterate enemies of the commercial interest of Great-Britain. Indeed the bad policy of the English government, in imposing *duties* on their *own manufactures* imported into the *colonies*, has had no small share in alienating the affections of this brave nation.

## NEWPORT, July 2.

Last Thursday arrived the Brig Revenge, Capt. Evan Malbone, in 19 Days from Cape Nichola Mole, on Hispaniola, and Yesterday arrived the Brig Polly, Capt. Giles Stanton from the same Place, by whom we are inform'd that on Sunday the 3d of June, there was a terrible Earthquake in that Island, which had entirely thrown down every House in Portau Prince except one, burying a great Number of the Inhabitants in the Ruins, 500 of whom had been dug out:—The Town of Leogane was almost intirely destroyed, with most of the Plantations adjacent: Petteguava, Grandguava and Cild-Sac, suffered greatly: A Village, called Croix De Bouquets, containing about a Hundred Families, 2 Leagues from Portau Prince, had wholy sunk & disappear'd, there being Nothing but Water to be seen in its Place; the Plantations being also destroyed for many Miles round it.—There were 80 Persons in the Hospital at Portau Prince, all of whom were kill'd by the Fall of the House except one Man.—A large Inn, about 2 Miles from Leogane, with a Number of People in it, was instantly taken in by the Opening of the Earth, so that no Remains of it could be seen.—The Trembling of the Earth lasted about two Days, all which Time great Numbers of People, who had escaped out of the Towns, continued sitting and walking on the Hills and Sides of the Mountains in continual Fear of being swallowed down—Many Vessels in the Harbours had their Cargoes shifted by the Violence of the Shock, in such Manner that some of the Hogsheads were found standing on their Heads, but the Vessels & People on Board received no Hurt.

A very high Mountain standing close by the Shore was thrown into the Sea, which caused a Swell to rise to the Height of 130 Feet above the common Surface: Another large Mountain, about 2 Miles from Portau Prince, back in the Country, was blown up into the Air, leaving a large Bason of Water 3 or 4 Fathoms deep.—Capt's. Malbone & Stanton felt the Shock pretty hard at the Mole, about 130 or 140 Miles from Portau Prince, but no Damage was sustained at that Place.

## PORTSMOUTH, July 6.

*The SONS of LIBERTY in New-Hampshire are desired to meet on the Parade in Portsmouth, on Wednesday next at Twelve o'Clock,—when there will be communicated Letters directed to them from respectable Gentlemen in New York, and Charlestown, South-Carolina, upon which they may act as they shall think proper.*

(1) vid. act appointing commissioners, pa. 748—Vol. 1.—their Commission pa. 253. Vol. 2.

(2)

(3) vid. Sea. Acts, pa. 735. Vol. 1—Molasses Act pa. 9. Vol. 2

(4) Turn to, Index Vol. 2 to find Merchants agreement

(5) vid. pa. 535 538 550. Vol. 2

(6) vid. Page 659. an Ministry 2 pa. 60.

(7) vid. pa. 176. Vol. 2.

(8) Princess Dowagers Palace viz. Carlton House

(9) Commissioners v page 74. vid. Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

# BOSTON, July 9.

A Letter from a gentleman in London of the 11th of May, from whose judgment and experience in publick affairs much may be depended upon, says, That attempts were made with *art and solicitude* to represent the inhabitants of this town *as the aggressors* in the fatal affair of the 5th of March; but that the Narrative sent home by the town was accompanied with such ample proofs, consider'd in point of number, matter, candor, propriety and fairness of caption, as must in time prevail, and establish truth in the minds of all honest men——If we were sure that all, or even a majority of those who may judge upon this and other American affairs, were truly deserving the character of *honest* men, we might hope that the matters in controversy or rather in *agitation* between the two countries would soon be brought to an happy close. But it seems, that alarming as the accounts from Boston were in their nature as well as importance, they could not so easily gain the attention of p——t, as did the *tragical* accounts sent home by the Commissioners and others, of the rebellious state of the town and province in the year 1768; for this letter adds, that all hopes of getting the authentick copies laid before the house of Commons are vanish'd——The representations sent to the M——y in 1768, procured those very troops which perpetrated the bloody massacre: Whether these troops will soon be *totally* remov'd, & the system adopted by A——n, which evidently appears to have been, to reduce us to submission to revenue laws by military force, is to be chang'd, we pretend not to say——The conclusion of this letter, viz. that from what had been openly said, it was thought the troops would be remov'd; but that the times abounded with *uncertainty* as well as difficulty, seems to leave the matter somewhat doubtful.

Indeed another letter from London of the same date, says, that the people there, were not so dispos'd to enquire *who were the aggressors*, &c. as what was the state & cause of the fever in general, and what might be the remedy. And further, that a motion was made in Parliament, that that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, stating the necessity *of some* remedy. But upon that motion, the ministry mov'd the question of adjournment, which obtain'd; at the same time however, they allowed that the case *did call* for some remedy; and declared, that his Majesty had given directions to have the question of law *(respecting the establishment of the military in America)* laid before the *crown lawyers*, in consequence of which every thing that was, or could be desired, would be done. To this it was added by the ministry, that as the troops were withdrawn *(which we wish were in fact the case)* they should never be sent back, until the civil magistrate should call for them, and employ their aid in support of civil government. And upon these *flattering ministerial* promises we are advis'd *in point of policy* to hope—considering too, that the ministry (to borrow another expression from the letter) have *pledg'd themselves* to rectify matters according to *Law* and the *Constitution*!——The *propriety* of the civil magistrates calling for, and employing the aid of troops, in support of civil government, upon any occasion, *perhaps* will be decided by the *crown lawyers*, upon the principles of *law* and the *constitution*, when the matter shall be laid before them. In the mean time, we should have been glad to have heard, that orders had been sent to General Gage, at least to have withdrawn the troops from Castle Island, which is in the environs of this town, and where the civil magistrate without doubt, is ready to declare, if he has not done it already, that there is not the least necessity for them. This we are apt to think would be esteem'd a much better *pledge*, than any other sort of *declaration* whatever. But there is one thing more *hinted* to us in this letter, which possibly may be expected as a *pledge* on our side, before any thing conclusive is done for us respecting the removal of the troops, or not sending more for the future; and that is, we are *to pledge ourselves*, to shew mercy rather than exact severe justice upon Capt. Preston, and the soldiers who fired among the people on the fatal fifth of March. If we will do this, we shall be *flatter'd* with being told, it will do honor to the spirit and temper of our people—But alas! these unhappy men are to be tryed by their Country according to the *law of the land*, and the *evidence* which shall be given——God grant they may have the most impartial tryal——We hope no prejudice, resentment or party consideration whatever will operate——If they are found guilty after a fair tryal, we will pray for the mercy of Heaven for them——*The people* can shew mercy in no other way, and their doing it thus, will indeed do honor to their spirit and temper, as it will evidence that their spirit and temper is truly *christian*. If the laws of God and man will, after all, admit of mercy *in their case* on earth, it ought to have been consider'd before such a recommendation was made to *the people*, in whose breast alone it is, to shew it.

*Extract of a Letter from Bristol, dated May 9, 1770.*

The M——y are mad; and it they continue to persist in the same Measures, Acts of Desperation must be the Consequence sooner or later. A Pardon for Capt. P——n is gone out, but I hope it will arrive too late.

*There are really the greatest Swarms of Canker Worms in this and some of the neighbouring Towns, that have been known these Twenty Years, which destroy almost every green Thing before them.*

*Captain Gray from Maryland acquaints us, that while there two Vessels belonging to Rhode-Island arrived, one with Goods and the other with Cash, in order to trade; and that our Brethren there, being determined strictly to adhere to the Non-importation Agreement, would not barter one Shilling with them, and the Vessels departed.*

*Saturday last, a Coasting Sloop, —— Miller, Master, arrived here from Portsmouth; and on Knowledge thereof he was desired to depart in four Minutes and an half; after landing only a Chest or Trunk which belong'd to a Gentleman from the West Indies, who came from Portsmouth by Land, he immediately complied with the Request, and set sail forthwith for Portsmouth.*

*The Committee of the Trade at Falmouth in Casco-Bay, have lately wrote the Committee of Merchants here that (notwithstanding any Reports or Suggestions to the contray) the Merchants there are determined strictly to adhere to the Non-importation Agreement: A Copy of the Agreement they have Entered into is as follows, viz.*

*WHEREAS most of the Sea-Port Towns on the Continent being convinced it would be for the Interest of the whole, not to import Goods from Great-Britain until the Revenue Acts are Repealed, and the Town of Boston, the Metropolis of this Province in especial, are at this Time vigorously exerting themselves to prevent said Importation:— We the Traders and Inhabitants of the Town of Falmouth, being also of Opinion that the Methods they are now pursuing is for the true Interest of the Province and Continent,—Hereby promise not to import any Goods from Great-Britain, excepting what are excepted by the Committee of Merchants in Boston; and that we will not purchase of, or have any dealings with, any of those that do. Nor will we buy or sell any Tea, but do all in our Power to discountenance the Use thereof until the said Acts are Repealed.*

*Falmouth, 26th June, 1770.*

*The above is Signed by the Trade and other Inhabitants.*

AT a Meeting of the Trade held at Faneuil-Hall on Monday the 25th ult. Capt. Samuel Dashwood complaind that he had been most falsely and injuriously aspersed and calumniated by many evil-minded Persons, on account of certain Goods said to be imported by him on his own account, and in violation of the Merchants Agreement for the Security of which he had been voted upon, and vigoriously acted with the Committee of Inspection. The Complaint being fully debated and every Person desired to offer what they knew concerning the Premises, it was unanimously,

VOTED, That the Conduct of Capt. Samuel Dashwood, during the whole Term of his Services, has justly entitled him to the Thanks of this Body: And Ordered, that this Vote be published in the News-Papers.

*Messieurs* EDES & GILL,

THE Person mentioned in your Paper as hiring an Horse and Chaise to Lillie the Importer, declares upon his Honor, that at the Time of Lillie's Application, he had not the Presence of Mind to consider his Situation, otherwise should never have afforded him any such Assistance to pursue his traiterous Designs. And in order to manifest his real Sentiments on this behalf, he immediately gave up his Hire, for the Use of the poor of the Town. *vid. pa. 159. Charlestown, July 7.*


## Nova-Scotia Grindstones

Of all Sizes, sold very cheap
*By* Scott and Gill,
At the Head of the Town-Dock.
ALSO, Good Newcastle COALS.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,
## By Joseph Peirce,
At his Shop the North Side of the Town-House;
*A Variety of Articles,*
Imported agreeable to the Non-Importation Agreement.
**Brown Ducapes, Pink Damask,** stript and plain ¾ and ⅞ ell Lutestrings, Leylock and Pink ditto, flower'd with white, white figur'd ditto, black figur'd and plain ⅞ Satin, black and colour'd Pelong ditto, Persians, superfine Broad Cloths, and Trimings for ditto, 4th buff colour'd Breeches Patterns, Umbrilloes, Irish Linens, Damascus, Brolioes, Dowlas, Bengals, Diaper Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper, Manchester Check, Bandanoe & Linen Handkerchiefs, fine Cap Lace, figur'd Gauze, Womens and Children patent-wove Stays, Mens plain and ribb'd cotton, thread, silk and worsted Hose, Womens & Childrens cotton and thread ditto, Womens black and white silk Gloves and Mitts, Womens unglaz'd Lamb ditto, Hair Baggs, Ribbons, Shoe bindings, white chappel Needles, Ladies black Beaver riding Hatts, gold and silver Backet Buttons, stone, shoe and stock Buckles, Broaches, stone and garnet Necklaces and Earings, silver plated Candlesticks, neat japan'd Waiters, blue and white China Dishes, blue and white burnt Coffee Cups and Saucers, pint and quart blue and white Bowles, Decanters, Cruets, Mustard Potts, Wine Glasses, Salts, Tumblers, and a few Cod Lines, &c.

## Ellis Gray

HAS for Sale at his Store (late Mr. *Loring*'s) opposite the East End Faneuil-Hall;
The following Articles cheap for Cash or short Credit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Russia and Ravens Duck, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, German, G. B. Wards, Cream-colour'd and Nottingham Ware per Crate. | Spermaceti Candles, Jamaica Sugars, per Hogshead or Barrel. West-India Rum. Poland Starch. Sieves and Sieve Bottoms. Philadelphia Flour. A few Barrels Turpentine, and Salt as usual at said Store. |

(per Hogshead or less.)

## A few Barrels of choice
IRISH PORK (one Hog in a Barrel)
To be sold by DAVID SPEAR, back of the Crown Coffee-House, Boston.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Friday Night was stolen out of the Pasture of the Subscriber, in Middletown, on R. Island, a Black MARE, about 13 Hands high, which trots and paces very easy, has no white about her, her Mane and Tail is sprigg'd, of great Spirits and high Courage, carries her Nose out, runs and leaps remarkably well: 'Tis supposed the Thief passed Howland's Ferry with her the next Morning very early: Whoever will return her to the Subscriber, or secure her or the Thief, and give Information of the Time, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by
JOHN BANNISTER.
*Middletown, July 2, 1770.*

All Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to make Payment so soon as may be *convenient*, and all to whom he is indebted, are requested to call for their respective Ballances.
*Boston, July 6th, 1770.* JAMES OTIS.

## To be Sold on Board the Ship
JUNO, *Constant Freeman*, Master, lying at the Long-Wharff,
## Fine *Bristol* SALT.
N. B. As the greatest Part of it is engaged, those who want, are desired to apply immediately.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
## *By* Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
BROAD Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Cambletts, figured Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Red & white Copper Plate for Beds—a green Easy Chair—Sundry Articles of Houshold Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

## Drugs and Medicines.

Just imported from LONDON,
A large Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical;
And to be Sold by
## Nathaniel Tucker,
At his Shop directly opposite the Old South Meeting-House, BOSTON,—Among these are,
TURLINGTON's Balsam of Life——British Oyl.
Hill's Balsam of Honey.
Dr. Walker's Jesuits Drops.
Dr. Bateman's Pectoral ditto.
Fraunces's Female strengthening Elixir.
Squire's original Grand Elixir.
Dr. Thompson's sovereign Spirit of Venice Treacle.
Dr. Bateman's Golden Spirits of Scurvey Grass.
Best double-distill'd Lavender and Hungary Water.
Eau de Luce, &c. &c.
All which he will sell as reasonable as can be afforded in Boston.

## POT & PEARL-ASH.

CASH given for POT & PEARL ASH, by PETER HUGHES, at his Store next to Capt. Cheever's in King-Street, where there is to be sold, Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens and Boys Hatts, Ticklenburg, English and Russia Duck, Cod Lines and Hooks, Bar Lead, Shot, Poland and common Starch, Sail Twine, Long and Short Pipes, Newcastle Coals, Hogsheads of Whiting, Cordage, Cables, Anchors——Choice Taunton Ale by the Cask, containing 9 Dozen Bottles.

## UMBRILLOES.

A Great Variety of Silk UMBRILLOES of various Colours and different Prizes, made in the neatest Manner, to be sold at the GOLDEN COCK, Marlboro' Street, Boston, where Ladies may have their own Silk made up, old Umbrilloes mended, or Setts of Sticks for Umbrilloes un-made for those that choose to cover them themselves.


ALL Persons that have Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Frances Bowles*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to bring in their Claims to *William Homes* and *Jonathan Williams*, Esqrs; Executors to said Estate: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Executors.


## Wanted as an Apprentice to the
Founder's Business, a Lad of about 14 Years of Age, that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers and know further.

## To be Sold by *Giles Harris*,
ONE Easy Chair—Mens second-hand Apparel——Some Pewter—one Brass Kettle—one Silver Watch.
Enquire for said Harris near Dr. Eliot's Meeting-House, at North End of Boston.
N. B. Said Harris has an End of a House to sell in Charter-Street. Also a House to sell in Lyn-Street.


CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*
ENTERED IN.

*Sloops Endeavour, Lewis; Seaflower, Brooks; and Diamond, Raymond from New-Haven. Sloops Ruby, Higgins; Hannah, Man; Betsey, Smith; and Sally, Jennings from New-London. Sloop Betsey, Monson from Virginia. Sloop Molly, Chapman from Philadelphia. Schooner Rainbow, McClure from Quebec. Schooner Bersheba, Adams from Annapolis. Brig William, Stubbs from Newfoundland. Brig John, Gray from Maryland. Brig Jamaica-Packet, Dinmore from Jamaica. Sloop Hope, Binney from St. Eustatia.*

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Six Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

| *High Water at* Boston, *for this present Week.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Monday*, 32 *m. after* 12 | | *Friday*, 33 *m. after* 3 | |
| *Tuesday*, 17 *m. after* 1 | | *Saturday*, 18 *m. aft.* 4 | |
| *Wednesday*, 2 *m. aft.* 2 | | *Lord's-day*, 4 *m. aft* 5 | |
| *Thursday*, 48 *m. aft.* 2 | | *Full M.* 7 *D ay* 7 *Aft.* | |

(1) Turn to Index Vol. 2. To Find Merchants Agreements

in Parliament ‖ Ministry * Administration ◊ From Mr Bollan § From Gov.r Pownal
◊ Ministry & Preston. ‖ Massacre vid. pa. 60. V pa. 659. — Riot at Hancocks Wharff pa 141 Se Vol. 2. § vid. Molas. Act pa. 9. Vol-2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

convinced, that all the measures of administration have been arbitrary and oppressive; all the representations of their tools, insidious and unjust.

The same measures continuing, and the same means being used to justify them, it is incumbent on me to endeavor to prevent the public still from being misled, and I shall, for this purpose, oppose the light of truth and fair reasoning, to the darkness of ministerial treachery and imposition.

In my last letter, on the late military execution at Boston, I foretold, that it would be the endeavor of the ministerial party to represent the inhabitants of Boston as the agressors in that bloody business. And this indeed it was easy to foresee, because it was conformable to what has been the invariable tenor of ministerial conduct; and though they have been as invariably detected and exposed, yet it is plain that they will, for a present approbation or acquiescence, hazard the infamy of any future detection. That this is their present scheme is now evident, from the arrival of Mr. Robinson, one of the commissioners, for this very purpose. The public, in judging of this matter, will, in their candor, pay proper attention to this circumstance, that when the measures of government are to be glossed over, and the people to be accused and traduced, a special messenger is dispatched from Boston; who, from filling an office of respectability, and coming from the spot, may give at least a temporary plausibility and sanction to the *tale it is deemed proper he should tell.* Such was the business of Mr. Hallowell, Comptroller of the Customs, on the former riot in Boston; and such is now the errand of Mr. Robinson, Commissioner of the Customs.

Under those auspices has appeared in the Gazetteer of Saturday last, an artful narrative of the late horrible transaction at Boston, tending to accuse the people, and exculpate the military; yet not so artful but that I may without waiting for the affidavits which are promised by the town, commit myself for proving, from its own inconsistencies, and from collateral, authentic facts, that it is most fraudulent and false.

The nostrum has served their purposes in the Junto, in the Cabinet, & in the H——; and it is now ushered into public to operate on the people. It is not enough, that they suppress the horror and indignation which must naturally have arisen in every feeling breast, on the recital of this sanguinary transaction; they would excite farther the fever of prejudice and passion, which might debauch the understanding to justify and countenance their actions.

But let us proceed to examine this account, to which the most explicit credit is expected.

First then by whom is it authenticated, by whom is it signed? Should it hereafter be proved, by undoubted testimony, to be a malicious forgery, who is it that will answer for the imposition? In matters of argument, or in general comments on notorious facts, we do not require the name of the author, but weigh the force of the reasoning. But an anonymous detail of facts, and a specific charge of crimes, laid against any man, or body of men, by a nameless accuser, deserves not the least credit; because it carries in the face of it a probability of malice; and where malice is presumable, and detection can neither bring shame nor punishment on the accuser, because he is anonymous, we know that the most worthless, and those deserving the least credit, will be most forward in accusing. Of this complexion is the narrative laid before the public on the 28th. The Boston news-papers contained an account of the whole transaction, authenticated, in a great measure, by Capt. Preston himself, in his own letter to the printer, conveying his *thanks to the inhabitants for having thrown aside all party and prejudice in their conduct towards him, and publicly avowing that they had done him justice.* The whole of this being republished here, a counter-relation is sent to the printer here, contradicting directly that from Boston, without a single circumstance to give it authenticity. Now, is it not probable, this account has been framed by the very men who have been instrumental in bringing about not only the late catastrophe at Boston, but every other mischief that has happened in that place? The public will not be at a loss to conceive that there are men enough here of that description, to officiate in this business, when they reflect, that the Governor, a Commissioner, the Comptroller, and Mr. Mein, the fugitive bookseller, are in this town, blown over from Boston, by the storms their own proceedings have occasionally raised. I do not mean to reflect upon this very respectable body of men; the public has been too fully inform'd of their characters and conduct, to be in any doubt what degree of credit their reports deserve.

But tho' these narratives are anonymous, it is no difficult matter to trace the resemblance of features between them and the former productions of this junto. We have not yet forgot the report that Gov. Bernard raised and *credited*, that there was a design formed, in the town of Boston, to rebel. That report sunk where it rose, not a tittle concerning it having been proved; and we are now authorised to think it a most flagitious falsehood. No milder reflection can be thrown on him who expressly accuses a body of people of the highest and most punishable crime they can commit, without a shadow of proof. Yet the same charge is again repeated against the town in this narrative; and it is so related, as if the people had formed a design to rebel and commit treason, and contrived this occasion for putting it into execution. And to make the reader adopt this opinion, the select-men, the council and the commanding officer are introduced, asserting and reasoning on this design as a certain fact. Now the real state of this matter, that has been so tortured to this wicked purpose, is plainly this:—When the inhabitants of Boston and the neighbouring towns, saw or heard of the massacre of their fellow-citizens and countrymen by the soldiers, every man must have felt in his own immediate concern to defend his own life, not knowing what was intended, and how far the danger might extend, and at the same time enraged at the thought of the blood that had been already shed. In this state of passion and apprehension, it was natural for the selectmen and council to apprehend the worst consequences, if something were not immediately done to appease the justly incensed and alarmed minds of the people. It was as natural for them to express those apprehensions of the multitude being driven in despair, to arms, the issue of which they all knew must be infinitely deplorable; and therefore, like wise & loyal men, they interposed to avert it, by having the soldiers removed from the town. These arguments, drawn from the appearances of things, which had been brought to that dreadful crisis by a conduct in the soldiery that might, if persisted in, have justified any man in taking arms to defend himself and the community, are artfully perverted in this narrative, to the purpose of suggesting a premeditated design of rebellion; for if this be not the purpose, why are they thus moulded and detailed? Since, if the only object of this account be to exculpate the soldiers for firing upon & killing the inhabitants, a resolution in the people to take arms subsequent to that transaction, and arising directly from it, with a view to avenge themselves, if justice was overborn by force, inflames, rather than extenuates, the crime of the soldiery. For it proves, that what they did was so attrocious, that even *men of the first property, character, and distinction in the province,* were determined at the peril of their lives, loyalty & fortunes, to be no longer passive witnesses of such bloody deeds. And that men were so affected by this transaction, the narrative confesses in the very words I have used.

And indeed supposing such a thing to have happened in the streets of London, I know not what sort of a man he must have been, who would not have had the same feelings, and adopted the same resolution.

This circumstance is exceeding strong. Governor Bernard and others have repeatedly declared, that the disturbance in Boston arose from a faction: and that the principal and respectable people were desirous of having soldiers there to protect them. What must then have been the conduct of the soldiery, not only to change this disposition, but make them ready to fly to arms to expel the troops?

With regard to the quarrels which preceeded the firing of the soldiers, and massacre of the inhabitants, they were very differently related from those which were published at Boston at the very time, and not contradicted since. And until some name appears to give the relation credit, it must rest on the supposed veracity of any one who might be pleased to send such a detail to the printer, which, I presume, cannot be much relied on. But this is not the case with regard to the relation in the Boston papers. The Governor's reply to the town gives it the most ample authentication. "From the particular concern, says he, which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Col. Dalrymple, who is the commanding officer of the troops, has signified, that that regiment shall, without delay, be placed in the barracks at the castle, until he can send to the General, and receive his farther orders concerning both the regiments: and that the main-guard shall be removed, and the 14th regiment so disposed, and laid under such restraint, *that all occasion of future disturbances may be prevented.*"

Can there be a clearer confession, that the soldiers would be the cause of future disturbances, unless properly restrained? That they had not before been under proper restraint? From whence the suspicion is very strong, that they were the cause of the former disturbance. This is said by the commanding officer with regard to the 14th regiment; and it is far more strong in the case of the 29th, which is charged with occasioning this disturbance, and certainly perpetrated the murders: It is stronger, because they are remarkably licentious; insomuch that the Chief Justice at Halifax, before they came from thence, was obliged to read the mutiny act to the whole regiment. This is a fact which can at any time be proved. If then the commander himself suspected that his regiment, which is remarkable for its good discipline, would give cause of disturbance unless more restrained, how very probable is it, that the charge of having actually done it, made against a regiment singularly licentious, and not so restrained, is perfectly true.

Upon the whole, the fact stands uncontroverted, that the soldiers fired upon and killed the people, without the order or interposition of any civil magistrate. This may be extenuated, but it cannot be excused. It seems even very probable that the soldiers were the aggressors, since I think no candid man can give credit to this anonymous account sent to the printer of the Gazetteer, and plainly calculated merely to contradict that in the Boston Gazette. Colonel Dalrymple never would have punished some, and by implication have censured all the soldiers, had he been sensible they had done only their duty.

The narrative made for Capt. Preston I shall take another opportunity of considering.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

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Whereas several of the Proprietors of the Lands belonging to the *Wiscasset* Company still neglect to pay the Taxes which have been laid on their Lands: Public Notice is hereby given to the said delinquent Proprietors, That, in case they do not pay to Capt. Samuel Doggett, the Company's Collector, the aforesaid Taxes, so much of their Lands will be sold as the Law directs, on the 16th Day of August next ensuing the Date hereof, at the British Coffee-House in this Town, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, as will be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with the Charges of Sale.—The Sums due from the delinquent Proprietors are as follows, viz. From the

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heirs of Job Lewis, Esq; deceas'd. | £. 56-13-1 | of Boston, | |
| Do. John Clarke, Esq; | 5-00-0 | Do. | |
| Do. Andrew Tyler, | 5-00-0 | Do. | |
| Do. Jonathan Loring, | 19-00-7½ | Do. | |
| Do. David Trufant, | 5-00-0 | G. Town | |
| Do. Col. Henry Kingsbury, | 5-3-4 | Newbury, | |
| Do. Charles Frost, Esq; | 27-5-7½ | Falmouth, | |
| Assigns of Capt. William Frost, | 24-10-7 | Newcastle, | |
| Capt. Thomas Homans, | 5-00-0 | Pownalboro' | |
| Capt. Alexander Raitt, | 50-9-0 | Kittery, | |
| Emery and Gooch, | 7-12-0 | Biddeford. | |

Per Order of the Wiscasset Company,

Boston, July 2, 1770. STEPHEN MINOT, Proprietor's Clerk.

RUN-away from the Subscriber last Night, a Negro Wench named Philis, a likely smooth handsome Face, but not very black one. Had on and carried away with her, one old striped Homespun Coat, one Quilted Coat dark on one Side, and the other Side red Baize; two short Gowns or Jackets striped, two Shifts, one white Apron, white Stockings clock'd with blue, low-heel'd Leather Shoes. Any Person taking and securing the said Negro, and giving Notice, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

Marblehead, June 22. JAMES MUGFORD.

POT & PEARL ASH.

CASH given for Merchantable POTT and PEARL ASH, inferior Qualities of Pott-Ash, and Black Salts, BY

*Smith & Atkinson,*

At their Store in King-Street——lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N. B. A small Assortment of English Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants,) to be Sold by Wholesale, very low for Cash or short Credit.

*Best Sperma Ceti Candles,*

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*‡* Wanted as an Apprentice, a sprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, and of a good Disposition.

Samuel Abbot

Hereby informs his Customers and others, that he is now selling off the Remainder of his Goods, very cheap for Cash, at his Store on *Green's* Wharff, near the East End of the Market—*Among which are,*

Chinces, Callicoes, fine Irish Linens,

diapers, sheetings, white figur'd dimothys, stript hollands, fustians, thicksetts, silk damascus, silk hose and mitts, mens and womens worsted and thread hose, mens brown thread gloves, mantua silks, ducapes, sprig'd and plain sattins, figur'd modes, sagathees, duroys, cotton velvets, superfine black, cloth-colour'd and crimson broad cloths, blue broad cloths, forrest cloths, shalloons, tammies, cape velvets, knit patterns, buttons and twist, black and white laces, scarlet and crimson snail trimmings, sewing silks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, metal buttons, cutlary ware, earthen ware by the cask.—Window Glass, Indigo, &c.

Also to be Sold at said Store, West-India Rum per Hogshead, Cotton Wool per Bag, a few Quintals of best dumb Fish.

Chocolate, warranted good, made

and sold at the lowest Prices, in large or small Quantities, by JAMES COOKE, at the New Mills in Boston. Also Cocoa Nutt Shells.

Cocoa manufactur'd for Gentlemen in the best and nicest Manner, and on very reasonable Terms.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be waranted good, and sold a the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells

*POT-ASH.*

CASH given for POTASH, by PETER HUGHES, at his Store next to Capt. Cheevers's in King Street.

Where is to be Sold,

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens and Boys Hats, Ticklinburgs, English and Russia Duck, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Poland and common Starch, long and short Pipes, Coals, Whaling, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, and a few Barrels of Turpentine.


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*Boston, Printed by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

☞ Vide the Blank filled up - and the References Page 160

MONDAY, July 9. 1770. [NUMB. 1815.]

# The BOSTON Evening-Post.

*Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.*

*The following is the Speech of G——e Gr—nv—e, againſt the motion for addreſſing (1) his Majeſty on the Remonſtrance (2) of the City of London.*

IT is with infinite concern while the minds of the people are agitated almoſt to madneſs, that I find gentlemen perſevering in a ſucceſſion of inflammatory meaſures, and hourly pouring oil on the flame of that diſcord, which already blazes but too fiercely in this unfortunate country. Every body that knows me, ſir, knows I am no friend either to Mr. Wilkes or his character; but when the queſtion of his expulſion (3) was agitated, during the laſt ſeſſion of this aſſembly, I declared myſelf againſt it. I foretold the conſequences that it would neceſſarily produce, the diſtractions it would unavoidably create, and exhorted the advocates for that expulſion, to ſacrifice a private reſentment, that actually diſhonored them, at the altar of public tranquility. Had my advice been liſtened to, we ſhould now have been in peace, our authority would not have been inſulted, our proceedings would not have been deſpiſed, nor would the metropolis of the empire formally wait upon the ſ——n, to tell him we were betrayers of the people. (2)

The gentlemen, ſir, who then fought the battle of A——n did not recollect, that while they were ſtriving to puniſh oppoſition, they were actually gratifying the ſpleen of their enemies. When an odious miniſter is at the head of public affairs, the nation, tho' injured by any act of his illegality, nevertheleſs enjoys a malignant reſentment—it juſtifies their deteſtation of him—it renders him univerſally obnoxious—and, in the end, completes the deſtruction of his political character. I am well convinced, ſir, that the enemies of g——t, however they took fire at the reſolutions of this aſſembly in voting Mr. L—— the m——b——r for M——x, nevertheleſs rejoice at the opportunity which it gave them of attacking the premier in the moſt ſenſible part of his m——l reputation; and I am to the full as much convinced, that they would now rejoice at the heavieſt cenſure which we might paſs upon the remonſtrance of L——n; it is what they wiſh, it is what they are impatient for, it is what they ardently deſire. Their whole ſtrength conſiſts in their being oppoſed, and contradictory as it may ſeem in terms, it is ſtill undeniably true that they abſolutely gain a victory every time they ſuffer a defeat.

For this reaſon, ſir, if we are deſirous of conquering the ſpirit of diſcord, which ſo unhappily ſubſiſts without doors, we muſt not combat it within. You may indeed proceed to cenſure, but will that procedure give peace to the kingdom?—You may expel the perſons principally concerned in preſenting the remonſtrance, but—then you increaſe the preſent confuſion—you extend the grievance complained of by the county of M——x, into the city of L——n; you verify the propheſy of your enemies, and prove what they have repeatedly foretold, that you will go on from violence to violence, and as you have given M——x a m——r, you will gradually give (d) re——tives to all the other freeholders of Great Britain.

But even ſuppoſing, Mr. Preſident, for argument ſake, what I will not admit in fact, that we have a right to determine upon a petition from the ſubject to the throne, ſtill, ſir, have we a right in this caſe to be parties and judges at the ſame time? Our dignity, and our juſtice is arraigned in this petition; can we therefore be a proper juriſdiction to examine the conduct of the petitioners? Suppoſe ſir, that the proceedings of the King's Bench were at any time complained of by a body of the people, and that an application was made to the c——n for redreſs, would it be fair, would it be equitable to ſend their petition to the very court, againſt which they had lodged the complaint? And would it be reaſonable to bid the chief juſtice, to decide upon the decency, or the legality of a compoſition, which reflected entirely upon himſelf? If therefore the City Remonſtrance is contrary to law, let the laws puniſh it, let not a ſingle branch of the l——ſ——e, aſſume a power to ſet aſide the ſolemn acts of the three branches; nor while it is exclaiming at the imputed illegality of others, ſet an example of deliberate illegality in itſelf. The beſt way, therefore, is, to know nothing about the Remonſtrance, to hear nothing about it in our public capacity. To bring it before us is, to open Pandora's box in this aſſembly; evil will ſpring out after evil: Hope herſelf will poſſibly fly away from the growing horror of the proſpect, and all be phrenzy, blood, and deſolation. If the Remonſtrance is once bro't before us, and we proceed to cenſure, there is no ſaying where the dreadful conſequences may end; the people may have expreſſed themſelves intemperately, but who will ſay they have not been fatally provoked? Let us, as the firſt cauſe of that provocation, bear a little with a fury excited by ourſelves. It may indeed be ſpirited to vindicate the dignity of this aſſembly, but will it be prudent at this time? If we are really friends to our country, let us prove our friendſhip by healing her peace, not by rendering her diſtraction incurable. Let us nobly ſacrifice our reſentment to her preſervation, inſtead of plunging her into a civil war. The queſtion now is, not what is rigorous, but what is proper; not, how the authority of this aſſembly is to be ſupported, but how the whole nation is to be reſcued from deſtruction.——Ireland is now a ſcene of anarchy—America is entirely uproar—and is this a time to riſe in arms againſt ourſelves? No, Mr. Preſident, this is an hour which calls for temper, not for rage, and in which an abſurd exertion of ſeverity to maintain our authority, will in all probability, rob us of the very conſtitution.

## *ACCOUNT of the late terrible* EARTHQUAKE at Hiſpaniola.

NEWPORT, *July* 2.

Laſt Thurſday arrived the Brig Revenge, Capt. Evan Malbone, in 19 Days from Cape Nichola Mole, on Hiſpaniola, and Yeſterday arrived the Brig Polly, Capt. Giles Stanton from the ſame Place, by whom we are inform'd that on Sunday the 3d of June, there was a terrible Earthquake in that Iſland, which had entirely thrown down every Houſe in Portau Prince except one; burying a great Number of the Inhabitants in the Ruins, 300 of whom had been dug out:—The Town of Leogane was almoſt intirely deſtroyed, with moſt of the Plantations adjacent: Petteguava, Grandguava and Cild-Sac, ſuffered greatly: A Village, called Croix De Bouquets, containing about a Hundred Families, 2 Leagues from Portau Prince, had wholy ſunk & diſappear'd, there being Nothing but Water to be ſeen in its Place; the Plantations being alſo deſtroyed for many Miles round it.—There were 80 Perſons in the Hoſpital at Portau Prince, all of whom were kill'd by the Fall of the Houſe except one Man.—A large Inn, about 2 Miles from Leogane, with a Number of People in it, was inſtantly taken in by the Opening of the Earth, ſo that no Remains of it could be ſeen.—The Trembling of the Earth laſted about two Days, all which Time great Numbers of People, who had eſcaped out of the Towns, continued ſitting and walking on the Hills and Sides of the Mountains in continual Fear of being ſwallowed down—Many Veſſels in the Harbours had their Cargoes ſhifted by the Violence of the Shock, in ſuch Manner that ſome of the Hogſheads were found ſtanding on their Heads, but the Veſſels & People on Board received no Hurt.

A very high Mountain ſtanding cloſe by the Shore was thrown into the Sea, which cauſed a Swell to riſe to the Height of 130 Feet above the common Surface: Another large Mountain, about 2 Miles from Portau Prince, back in the Country, was blown up into the Air, leaving a large Baſon of Water 3 or 4 Fathoms deep.—Capt's. Malbone & Stanton felt the Shock pretty had at the Mole, about 130 or 140 Miles from Portau Prince, but no Damage was ſuſtained at that Place.

A Gentleman from the MOLE, brings the following Account, which may be depended on as authentic.

The Spirit of Liberty ſo much prevails in the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, that the General TOAST, is LIBERTY. The Inhabitants here is wiſhing for a War, thinking their Neighbours the Engliſh will ſoon ſettle them under that happy Conſtitution. The Gentleman that was the Ringleader of the late Revolt in that Iſland, was ſent home to France, in order to have a Recompence from the Court there, for his turning a JUDAS and betraying all thoſe who was in the Conſpiracy along with him.—He was well received there, and ſent back in a Frigate to Porta-Prince: At his Arrival, he was put in Irons on board of the Ship for ſome Days, until they could have a new Set made for him, then carried on Shore and put into the Common Goal: He there lives on Bread and Water, and is ſo confin'd that his Wife is not permitted to ſee him.

The people concerned in trade, reſiding in the principal trading towns on Connecticut River, having received a Letter from the committee of correſpondence in the colony of Connecticut, with the Boſton Evening-Poſt, containing an account of the Merchants of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, in continuing their importations, to the great prejudice of American liberty; notwithſtanding repeated ſolicitations to the contrary; ſetting forth, that the people of Boſton, had agreed to break off all commercial intercourſe with the people of ſaid Portſmouth, and requeſting that the people of Connecticut will concur in the aforeſaid meaſures. It's unanimouſly agreed that we will, from this time, break off all commercial intercourſe with the ſaid people of Portſmouth, until their conduct is more conſiſtent with the public good of America, or until the revenue acts ſhall be repealed; and that we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours, that the ſame ſhall be punctually obſerved throughout this colony.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE.

Mr HALL,

*By inſerting the following you may poſſibly give ſatisfaction to ſome of your readers.* Z.

IN former ages of ignorance and ſuperſtition the appearance of a Comet was looked upon as the fore-runner of ſome awful event, as famine, war, peſtilence, or the like; and regarded as a ſure token of divine diſpleaſure; which is not to be wondered at, as aſtrology was then held a capital ſcience. But even ſince that trumpery has been exploded, and true aſtronomy, founded upon mathematical principles, has ariſen in its ſtead, an ingenious and learned, though ſomewhat whimſical theoriſt, * has endeavoured to prove that a Comet paſſing near the Earth in its deſcent towards the Sun, occaſioned the univerſal deluge, by leaving behind a ſufficient quantity of vapors from its atmoſphere and tail, in which he ſuppoſed the Earth to have been inveloped, to drown the World: He further ſuppoſed, that a Comet in its aſcent from the Sun, might be ſufficiently heated to cauſe a general conflagration, ſhould it find the Earth in the ſame ſituation. In conſequence of which the fears of many are uſually alarmed at the appearance of a Comet, by the apprehenſion of ſome ſimilar cataſtrophe. Many reaſons might indeed be offered to prove the inſufficiency of the cauſe to produce the effect in both caſes, were it conſiſtent with the neceſſary brevity of an article in a news-paper to inſert them: It muſt be granted that ſhould two ſuch globes meet in full career, the conſequence of the ſhock would probably be the deſtruction of both as habitable Worlds; notwithſtanding which, and even if we allow Mr. Whiſton's argument to be juſt and concluſive, it may ſuffice for the preſent ſatisfaction of timorous minds (and many ſuch there were during the appearance of the laſt Comet, 1769) to obſerve, that there are but two points in the path of a Comet, in which the Earth can have any concern at all, viz. thoſe points which are connected by the line of the interſection of the planes of the obits of the Comet and the Earth; which line, the Earth having once paſſed, cannot arrive at it again in leſs that ſix months: Theſe points, in the orbits of moſt Comets, fall, one greatly without, the other within, the path of the Earth round the Sun; and unleſs a Comet and the Earth ſhould happen to be on the ſame ſide of the Sun, and at the ſame time nearly at equal diſtances from the Sun, and in the aforeſaid line of interſection, which would bring both globes nearly together in one of thoſe points, no danger is to be apprehended. Now as to the preſent Comet, it muſt have croſſed the path of the Earth, or arrived at one of the ſaid points about three weeks ſince, with the Earth nearly between it and the Sun; as may be concluded from its apparent courſe, though it was then inviſible to us; but the Earth cannot reach the oppoſite point of its orbit in leſs than ſix months from that time, before the expiration of which the Comet will have left us, not to make its appearance again perhaps for ages to come: Therefore we may indulge our curioſity in viewing it, without any apprehenſion of danger from it.

P. S. The apparent motion of this Comet has been truly aſtoniſhing, for its velocity has increaſed in ſix days time from two degrees to about five and forty degrees in twenty-four hours, the reaſon of which amazing apparent rapidity is doubtleſs its having lately paſſed its perigee, when it was as near to the Earth as it can come during its preſent revolution.

* Mr. *Whiſton.*

SALEM, *July* 3.

We hear from Danvers, that a Report being ſpread through the Town, that one Wilſon had made a Buſineſs of ſelling foreign Tea, contrary to the Agreement of the Province in general, and in direct Contradiction to the Votes of that Town in particular; a Number of the Sons of Liberty thinking the Publick injured by his baſe Conduct, waited upon him laſt Tueſday about 4 of the Clock in the Afternoon, and to their great Satisfaction he readily accompained them to the Bell Tavern, where he freely ſigned the following Confeſſion.

"*I Confeſs that I have purchaſed Tea from Time to Time, at Mr. Hutchinſon's Store, at the Eaſt-End of the Market in* Boſton, *and have frequently ſold the ſame, contrary to the Spirit and Agreement of the Inhabitants of the Town, for which I am heartly ſorry, and promiſe never to be guilty of the like infamous Conduct again.*"

Iſaac Wilſon, *jun.*"

And from thence proceeded to ſign the Votes of the Town againſt purchaſing or vending foreign Tea; after which he was immediately diſmiſſed, when he returned his Thanks to the Company for their generous Treatment, it being much better than he expected, or even deſerved.

Capt. Trevett's Veſſel which was not allowed to trade at Marblehead and Salem, was at Portſmouth.

Laſt Friday ſen'night, a two-maſt Boat, bound from this harbour to Marblehead, with 7 Tons of Iron and a quantity of Flour and Pork on board, (valued at near £. 200 lawful Money) by being too deep loaded, ſunk near Peach's Point, when the Lives of the Men, 3 in Number, were happily ſaved by another Boat's being near at Hand. The Flour was moſtly recovered.

(1) vid the addreſs pa. 129. (2) vid the Remonſtrance pa. 106. (3) vid page 535. 538. 550. Vol. 2. (4) vid petition page 596 Vol. 2. (5) vid page 153. (6) Revenue acts. vid molaſſes act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (7) To find agreement Turn to Index Vol. 2.

(a) Miniſterial (b) London (c) Member (d) Repreſentatives (e) Crown (f) Legeſlature (g) George Grenville (h) Sovereign & Adminiſtration & Government (i) Suffered * Middleſex

*Laſt Saturday Morning arrived here from* Briſtol, *the Ship* Juno, *Capt.* Conſtant Freeman, *which Place he left the 16th of* May ; *and in whom came Paſſenger Capt.* Andrew Gardner, *who the the beginning of laſt* April *was ſent Expreſs from this Town with a particular Account of the horrid Maſſacre committed here by the Soldiers on the 5th of* March *preceeding ; by him we have* London *Prints to the 14th of* May.——

*The* NORTH-BRITON, *publiſhed* May 12, 1770. *after giving a long Account of the ſeveral Nations who have loſt their Freedom by means of ſtanding Armies, which have always been conſidered as inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of a free government, goes on, and ſays*——

'THESE reflections naturally occurred to me upon conſidering the many outrages and maſſacres that have lately been committed by the army, firſt in St. George's, afterwards in Spital-fields, and now at laſt at BOSTON in New-England. This laſt tragedy is at once the moſt bloody, & the moſt cruel and cowardly of any, as a preconcerted ſcheme ſeems to have been formed by the army for murdering the greateſt part, if not the whole of the inhabitants. This appears evidently from the *Short Narrative of the Maſſacre*, which is publiſhed by your bookſeller. The honorable *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; *Lieutenant-Governor* of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, the ſupreme magiſtrate in the colony, gives it under the ſeal of the province, that all the gentlemen, who took the depoſitions, are Juſtices of the Peace, and that full faith and credit is, and ought to be given to their ſeveral acts and atteſtations, both in court and without ; and the juſtices themſelves certify, that the ſeveral depoſitions, contained in the Narrative, were taken before them, and have been carefully compared by them with the originals, & agree with the ſame : and by theſe depoſitions it is inconteſtably proved, that a regular plan was laid by the army, for exciting a quarrel between them and the people, and thence taking occaſion to butchor the latter, without diſtinction of ſex or age.

*William Newhall*, in particular, declares, that 5 days before the maſſacre, he met 4 ſoldiers of the 29th regiment and that he heard them ſay, *that there were a great many that would eat their dinners on Monday, that ſhould not eat any on Tueſday. Daniel Calfe*, another evidence, declares, that two days preceding the maſſacre, a camp woman, wife to a grenadier of the 29th regiment, came into his ſhop, and, among other things, ſaid, *that before Tueſday or Wedneſday night, the ſoldiers would wet their ſwords or bayonets in New-England people's blood.* It likewiſe appears, from theſe depoſitions, that Enſign *Mall*, and ſeveral other officers, were privy to this black and diabolical deſign ; and Captain *Preſton* gave the word to fire ; and that the ſoldiers fired in conſequence ; by which fire three perſons were killed on the ſpot, two mortally wounded, who ſoon after died, and ſix others wounded, and their lives in imminent danger.

It is to be hoped, however, that Capt. *Preſton*, and his *fellow-murderers*, have already met with the fate they deſerve. For, if they are reſpited, and his Majeſty pardon them, it will furniſh, I am afraid, but too juſt a handle to ſay, that however rigorouſly the laws may be executed againſt indifferent offenders, it ſeems to be laid down as a fixed maxim, that no murderer ſhall ſuffer during the preſent reign, if he have any, even the moſt diſtant connection with the ſervants of the King, were it only with his chimney-ſweeper, or the ſcullion of his kitchen. The ſum of what I would infer from the above facts and obſervations is, that there is now an additional reaſon, not merely for reducing, but for diſbanding the army ; a reaſon which never exiſted before.

I omit the many other arguments which might be urged to this purpoſe, the ſaving the public-money, the eaſing the burdens of the people, the reſtoring ſo many hands to trade, agriculture, and manufactures, the preventing the dangerous examples they ſet of lewdneſs, debauchery, and profaneneſs, &c.

I only inſiſt on this one argument, that if our government, inſtead of a free, is become an abſolute ; inſtead of a civil, is become a military government : if our army is kept up, not to defend us againſt foreign forces, but to ſubject us to domeſtic ſlavery; if thoſe who eat our bread may, with impunity, cut our throats ; we ought to require the diſbanding of the army, without the delay of a moment. Or if our governors, with their uſual obſtinacy, ſhould refuſe to gratify us in ſo reaſonable a requeſt, it will be the duty of every man of ſentiment, to ſhun the company of a ſoldier, as he would ſhun the company of a murderer ; that ſo the profeſſion being rendered, in time, as odious and contemptible, as ever it was honorable and reſpected, thoſe may be induced to diſband themſelves from ſhame, who cannot be diſbanded from any other motive : for, I am afraid, we have not the courage to adopt the expedient employed by the Boſtonians, of driving the ſoldiers into their forts and garriſons, and making a red-coat in our towns, our cities, and in the open country, as uncommon a ſight as a wolf is in England.'

*May* 3. On Tueſday two quarts of green peas was ſold in Covent-garden market for 5 guineas.

It is now pretty certain, that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion of parliament effectual meaſures will be purſued towards the prevention of appointing military Governors to the different American provinces.

They write from Jamaica that the Spaniards are in great want of negroes at the Havannah, a peſtilential diſtemper having ſwept off upwards of 17,000 ſlaves in the iſland of Cuba during the laſt winter.

We are informed that Mr. Wilkes has purchaſed an annuity for his life with the 4000l. he obtained by his ſuit againſt Lord Halifax.

*May* 5. It is now ſaid to be determined to ſend a very conſiderable force, as well of ſhips as men, to New-England ; and it is ſaid that General Gage is to go from New-York to command them.

The two regiments that were, on the murmurs of the people, removed from Boſton to Halifax ſome time ago, have received orders it is ſaid to proceed to Boſton.

We are informed, the motion was overruled for ſending a reinforcement of troops to Boſton, until the return of anſwers from Governor Hutchinſon and Colonel Dalrymple, to the laſt diſpatches ſent from London.

*May* 8. We are informed that 20,000l. will be wanted to defray the extra expences in America.

We hear that a certain great man has declared he has ſomething yet in petto, that will put the Miniſtry to greater difficulties than any thing he has hitherto propoſed.

A friend of Mr. Wilkes's was obſerving to him that he was grown fat of late—" Can you wonder at that, (ſaid the Patriot) when you conſider I am an Alderman, and as fond of turtle as the fondeſt of them."

Philip Levingſton, Eſq; Speaker of the Aſſembly of New York, lately ſent his ſon to London, who is appointed Commiſſary of Weſt Florida, worth 400l. a year.

*May* 9. We hear ſtrict orders have been given that no perſon, of what rank ſoever, ſhall be allowed in future to ſell out of the army, that did not purchaſe into it.

It is expected that a certain great man will ſoon meet with a ſimilar fate to that of the late Duke of D——e, for his ſpirited animadverſions on a certain anſwer.

It was aſſerted the other day, by a patriotic Earl, " that the minds of three fourths of the people were notoriouſly alienated from their allegiance, and that they were almoſt ready to prove it by their actions." To which a certain Duke replied, " If that nominal majority were to draw their ſwords in that confidence, he would riſk his own head on their finding themſelves confoundedly miſtaken."

A letter from Corfu, ſpeaking of the irruption made in the Morea, ſays, " That the Ruſſians were joined by 18,000 Lacedemonians, who cut in pieces all the Turks that refuſed to ſubmit. The greateſt carnage was at Patras, where the Turks were pretty numerous, and where they made an obſtinate reſiſtance. The garriſon was nearly put to the ſword. Some few, to ſave their lives, embrac'd chriſtianity.

It is ſaid to be in agitation to allow, by a public act of the city of London, 1000l. a year out of the city chamber, to Mr. Wilkes, for public ſervices.

By an appeal from the Rolls to the court of Chancery, on a determination in a ſuit brought by the heirs of the late Sir William Pynſent, againſt a certain Nobleman, on the will of the deceaſed, it is apprehended the great man will, from the appearance of that affair, be obliged to refund 10,000l.

Yeſterday a great number of people aſſembled in the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons, and the avenues adjoining, in conſequence of a report which had been ſpread that Mr. Wilkes intended to go thither that day to claim a ſeat. The croud was ſo great that the members were hindered from paſſing and repaſſing ; whereupon the gallery was ordered to be locked and the lobby to be cleared ; but Mr. Wilkes did not go to the Houſe.

The examination of Capt. Preſton's caſe, we hear, is put off till a more particular and authentic detail of theſe tranſactions is received.

All the letters, papers, &c. which can any way lead to the tracing the cauſes of a late melancholy event at Boſton, are ordered to be laid before a reſpectable ſociety.

A patriotic Colonel and Member of a political club, has declared both within and without doors to his friends, that notwithſtanding his anger againſt the inſtruments of the late murders, he will coolly and impartially join with the M——y in their reſearches to bring to light every particular, relative to that alarming tranſaction.—We hear that a day will be ſet apart for the above enquiry.

The new method of ſheathing with ground glaſs has anſwered ſo, that ſloops which have been ſent up the rivers Senegal and Ganges, where the worms are largeſt, are returned uninjured.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that an inſurrection had lately happened in Egypt, and that ſeveral Baſhaws refuſed to ſend the ſupplies of money and troops demanded by the Grand Signior.

It is generally believed that a Coalition will ſoon take Place, and ſuch Meaſures immediately adopted as will give univerſal Satisfaction.

*May* 10. The ſtate of the Colonies came under conſideration on Tueſday, and very warm debates enſued ; much altercation ; and great variety of ſentiment. Col. Barre was very ſevere on the military ; and more ſo upon the Miniſtry, for inveſting them with diſcretionary powers independent of the civil magiſtrate, which was to all intents & purpoſes eſtabliſhing a military government in the colonies. One of the members aſking him, whether he did not think it a moſt mortifying ſituation, to be repeatedly inſulted by the populace, and pelted with ſtones, ſnow balls, brick-bats, &c. and not dare to move in their own defence ? The Colonel anſwered him, ' That they ſhould have advanced unarmed againſt an unarmed enemy ; and, if they were inſulted, they ſhould have retaliated, thrown aſide their arms, and uſed no other weapons againſt the people but ſuch as they ſent, viz. ſtones, brick-bats, &c. But inſtead of that, thoſe arms which were given them for the defence of the public they turned againſt the public ſafety, and exerciſed their bloody diſpleaſure againſt an innocent people, whoſe guardians and protectors they were." He concluded, however, with aſſuring the M—ry, that he would ſhake hands with them, and chearfully accompany them in their reſearches to bring to light every particular relating to this intricate and very cruel tranſaction. The Lord Mayor was very warm ; and, in the heat of debate, dropped ſome expreſſions that gave occaſion to thoſe who differed from him to ſmile : ' Aye, aye, ſaid he, you may laugh, but I tell you, theſe proceedings are contrary to the laws of God and man.' The debate was adjourned without any concluſive meaſures being reſolved upon, and the houſe broke up at nine o'clock.

*May* 11. Tueſday laſt a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Governor Pownall, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to have the ſtate of the military eſtabliſhment in America re conſidered and rectified. Upon this occaſion the Miniſtry declared, that the troops are withdrawn from Boſton, and will not be ſent there again, until the civil magiſtrate calls for their aſſiſtance ; and that his Majeſty had given orders to have the ſtate of the commiſſioners, and the military commands in that country laid before the crown lawyers, in order that it might be reviſed, & rectified, & put upon a conſtitutional footing.

Wedneſday a variety of reſolutions, relative to America, were moved in the ſame place, by Mr. Edmund Burke, who ſpoke for three hours & a half without ceaſing ; when, after long debates, they divided on the ſecond reſolution, purporting, that the letters and orders ſent by the Miniſtry to the Governors in America, were the cauſes of the preſent diſcontents there, viz. 79 for the reſolution, and 196 againſt it.

We learn from good authority, that the American buſineſs cannot be ſettled this ſeſſion of parliament ; and that the prorogation will therefore be for a ſhort time.

A few days ago a gentleman having told a member of a great aſſembly, that they might expect Mr. Wilkes on wedneſday to demand his ſeat. Then, ſays the member, by G-d he muſt come in at the key-hole, for we are reſolved he ſhall not at the door.'

*May* 12. The late diſturbances at Boſton, have opened the eyes of the miniſtry, to ſee the fatal conſequences of a childiſh obſtinacy, with reſpect to the making them ſubject to the power of the Britiſh parliament, without an adequate repreſentation ; and has determined them to take off the remaining tax on tea, before the expiration of the preſent ſeſſions.

It is whiſpered, that a certain unpopular American Governor has declared, that five regiments, with their full compliment of men, will be little enough to ſend to the colony of which he is governor.

It is generally tho't the parliament will be prorogued on the 17th inſt. Tho' ſome imagine that the neceſſary buſineſs will certainly drive them into the laſt week of the preſent month.

On Monday next a Court of Common-council will be held at Guildhall, to conſider of an addreſs to his Majeſty, upon his anſwer to the addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance of the city of London, and on the reſolutions and addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament thereon ; alſo to point out the grievances of the people of England and America, particularly the late maſſacre at Boſton. If this addreſs is agreed to, it will be preſented by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, & Common-Council ; and we are aſſured that Alderman Wilkes will attend the Lord Mayor.

It is now ſaid that Mr. Wilkes never intended to go to the Houſe in the manner lately repreſented, tho' one of his friends, more warm than wiſe, counſelled him ſo to do, and afterwards propagated the report.

It is ſaid that the M——y have given aſſurance that as the Troops are now withdrawn from the Town of Boſton, they will not be ordered there again, unleſs deſired by the civil magiſtrates, which, 'tis preſumed, will not ſoon be the caſe.

Letters from Walachia import, that Lieutenant General Stoffeln hath lately beaten a body of Turks who had paſſed the Danube, made 700 of them priſoners, and ſent them to Choczim.

Its ſaid that the miniſtry have come to a reſolution to ſend 5 regiments to America immediately.

vid pa. 162 — where are all the References

1 Vide Page 659. 2 Devonshire 3 Ministry 4 Lord Chatham 5 vid. pa. 535-538-550. vol. 2.
6 pa. 60. 7 pa. 60. (1) vid. Tea det pa. 735. Vol. I. (2) pa. 116. (3) pa. 106. (4) pa. 129.

*May* 14. We have Authority to aſſure the public, that the Right Hon. Earl Temple, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Lyttleton, the Right Hon. Earl Grenville, and Thomas Pitt, Eſq; dined with the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Caen Wood on Saturday laſt.

Mr. E. Burke was two hours and a quarter in his Speech in the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday Evening laſt, on the American Affairs; and went thro' that complicated Buſineſs with ſo much Preciſion and Oratory, that the Perſons in the Gallery could ſcarce refrain clapping him on the Cloſe of it.

Counſellor Wedderburn, ſpeaking of American Affairs a few Days ago, ſaid, "In the Reign of Charles the Second you conquered America—In the Reign of George the Third you loſt America; for I cannot conſider it now as any Part of the Britiſh Empire."

A patriotic Earl in a late eloquent Harangue told the Leaders of Adminiſtration, that they might be aſſured there was a Thunder Bolt hanging over their Heads, red with uncommon Wrath, which would e're long fall down and blaſt the Men who ow'd their Greatneſs to their Country's Ruin.

A noble Lord in the Oppoſition appeared on a late Occaſion, to be exceedingly agitated at the Meaſures of Adminiſtration, expreſſing the utmoſt anxiety for the wounds that had been given to the Conſtitution by a corrupt ſet of Miniſters, lamenting that the efforts of his noble Brother were in vain with Men who were dead to every ſenſe of conviction; and hoped that all the world would know in what abhorrence they were held by him, and that he proteſted againſt their arbitrary and ſhameful Meaſures.

A patriotic Nobleman and his Friends have frequent Conſultations on the preſent ſtate of Affairs in America, the reſult of which will be communicated to a Great Aſſembly the beginning of this week.

It is ſaid that ſome very important Matters will be agitated in an auguſt Aſſembly this day relative to Boſton, and that the Revenue Acts will be again conſidered.

We are informed that the report of ſeveral Ships of the Line having been lately ordered to America, is entirely without Foundation, and that no meaſures of any kind will be carried into Execution on that Continent till the ſenſe of two great Aſſemblies is known.

It is tho't by ſome that the Act laying a duty upon Tea exported to America will not be repealed this ſeſſion of Parliament; tho' others think it will ſtill be effected before they are prorogued,

The Carlton-houſe junto, it is ſaid, are collecting all their forces for the field on Tueſday next, when Lord Chatham has declared he intends to make a motion in favor of the oppreſſed Americans.

We are told, that no perſon will be employed in his Majeſty's revenue in America who has not been firſt employed in their mother country, many of the preſent diſorders taking their riſe from the ignorance of thoſe in power with the duties of the offices committed to them.

### PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28. 1770.

There has lately made its appearance is this city a pamphlet, entitled, "An account of the late importations, &c. into the port of Boſton;" which pamphlet, we are well informed, is the work of the deteſtable Board of Commiſſioners, it is plain, it is printed by Mein and Fleming, and is filled with a number of the moſt groſs lies and contradictions, evidently calculated, to blacken the characters of the people of Boſton, to do which, they have never left any ſtone unturned, and endeavored to ſet the good people of the other colonies by the ears, & thereby eſtabliſh themſelves. About 150 of thoſe pamphlets are ſaid to be bro't here by one —— M'D–n–d, 3d clerk to the board, and diſperſed by their Emiſſaries.

We alſo learn, that the board of Com^rs have wrote home, to be removed from Boſton, when they will make their den in this city, or New-York, but ſome of them ſay New York will the place, as they will then be under the wing of the General, &c. &c.

Since our laſt a parcel of Engliſh goods arrived here from Baltimore, which were purchaſed by two Shopkeepers in this city; upon which the Committee of merchants ſent for them, and repreſented their impropriety of conduct, which they readily acknowledged, and the goods were immediately ſent back.

Monday the Captains Whitman and Grinnell, arrived here from Rhode Iſland, but not being permitted to trade, they are both ſailed again.

### NEW-YORK, June 28. 1770.

We hear that on Tueſday laſt one Hills a ſtranger was detected in ſelling or attempting to ſell a quantity of goods purchaſed in Boſtan, Newport, &c. and brought here contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement. He deliver'd up the goods, which were afterwards depoſited in the houſe of Mr. Plat. The ſame night between 1 & 2 o'clock, a number of perſons in diſguiſe, went to Mr. Plat's houſe, demanded and obliged him to deliver the goods, which they carried to an adjoining vacant lot, and kindling a large fire, committed the whole to the flames.—The value of the goods is ſuppoſed to be about £.200, we hear the owner has abſconded.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield ſets out this day for Albany, Schenectady, and parts adjacent.

Capt. Shaw, in 19 days from St. Thomas's, acquaints us, that a Spaniard arrived there from Porto Rico, and informed him, that the Captain of the Engliſh man of war that put in there to demand the run-away negroes, &c, was ordered into goal for ſounding the harbour as he went in, and that the fort fired 12 ſhot at the ſhip, which compliment was ſmartly returned.

### BOSTON, *July* 9. 1770.

It is ſaid, that upon the arrival of Capt. Gardner in London, with the authentic Account ſent from this Town of the late Maſſacre, the Orders which had been iſſued for getting ready a number of Men of War and Troops, which were preparing to ſail in Conſequence of the Miſrepreſentations of ſome Perſons who carried home the firſt Account of that tragical Affair, were immediately countermanded.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town are to meet at Faneuil-Hall To-Morrow, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, in order that certain Letters received by Capt. Gardner, in anſwer to thoſe ſent by him to our Friends in England, relative to the horrid Maſſacre on the 5th of March laſt, may be laid before the Town; ſo that ſuch further Steps may be taken as ſhall be judged neceſſary, to counteract the Deſigns of thoſe inveterate Enemies among us, who, there is reaſon to think, are ſtill continuing their Miſrepreſentations, and uſing their Endeavors to increaſe the preſent unhappy Miſunderſtanding between Great Britain and the Colonies.

*Extract of a Letter from* London, *May* 8, 1770.

"*A Motion was made by Mr. Pownall to enquire into the preſent ſtate of the diſturbances in Boſton, and particularly into the circumſtances of the Commiſſions of the Commanders in Chief, and the Governors of the reſpective Provinces, which at preſent claſh, by contradictorily giving to both the ſupremacy of command; After much debate—Adminiſtration aſſured the Houſe that every proper ſtep had been taken by his Majeſty to reconcile the differences ſubſiſting there, which obviouſly aroſe from this defect in the Commiſſions.——Colonel Barre, Agent for the Province, offered his ſervices to the Government in this affair; and the whole was treated with much indifference.——A motion was made at ten o'clock to adjourn; which was carried, and put a final end to the debate; ſo that it ſeems certain that no further notice will be taken of the proceeding.——Captain Preſton's account was looked upon as the moſt authentic of any yet tranſpired, tho' his ſafety was eſteemed very precarious.*"——

*Extract of a Letter from* London, *May* 9, 1770.

"The M——y are mad, and if they continue to perſiſt in the ſame Meaſures, acts of Deſparation muſt be the Conſequence ſooner or later.—— A Pardon for Capt. P——n is gone over, but I hope it will arrive too late."

Laſt Friday Night ſome of the Priſoners in the Goal in this Town, ſet Fire to the Partition of the Room in which they were confined, in order to make their Eſcape; but being timely diſcovered by ſome other Priſoners in the Apartment above them, who alarmed the Watch, it was ſoon extinguiſhed, and the Perſons concerned therein ſecured in the Dungeon.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Miller, in a Sloop, arrived here from Portſmouth in New Hampſhire; but upon Notice thereof he was adviſed to depart immediately, with which he complied, without landing any thing except a Trunk of Cloaths which belonged to a Perſon who came Paſſenger with him.

We hear from Lancaſter, that laſt Friday ſe'nnight died there *William Richardſon*, Eſq; formerly a Repreſentative of that Town.

We hear from Windſor, on Connecticut River, that two Men being out a hunting, diſcover'd a Deer on the ſide of a Mountain, and agreed to part and meet on the oppoſite ſide, but one being diſcourag'd returned, whom his Partner taking for the Deer, ſhot and killed him inſtantly.——*The too frequent Accidents of this kind ſhould make Hunters more cautious.*


## The Managers of Faneuil-Hall

Lottery, Letter U, hereby notify the Public, That the Boxes in a few Days will be compleatly fixed: that the Tickets are almoſt all diſpoſed of, and that they therefore determine the Drawing ſhall commence in a very ſhort time.—Thoſe who deſign to be Adventurers muſt purchaſe forthwith, or they will be diſappointed, as was the Caſe with many in the laſt Lottery.

☞ A few Tickets may be had of the Printers.

## GREEN COFFEE,

By the Caſk or leſs, to be ſold by

*Joſeph Barrell*,

At Store No. 3, South Side the Town-Dock,

*Where may be had*,

Choice new ſuperfine & common Flour, which by the Quantity will be ſold extream low,—ALSO, a few Tons of Midlings at 11s. per Hundred, which for Ship Bread is very little inferior to Wheat.

N. B. *A good Aſſortment of Nova-Scotia Grind-Stones*—at the firſt Coſt.

Weſt India Goods and Grocer'es as uſual.

## Pot and Pearl Aſh.

CASH given for

POT and PEARL ASH,

By PETER HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's*, in King-ſtreet,

*Where there is to be Sold*,

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Ticklenburgs, Engliſh and Ruſſia Duck, Cod & Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Barr Lead, Shott, Poland and common Starch, long and ſhort Pipes, Newcaſtle Coals, Hogſhead's of Whiting, Cordage, Cables & Anchors.

*N. B.* Choice Taunton ALE by the Caſk, containing about 9 dozen Bottles.

## UMBRILLOES.

A great Variety of Silk Umbrilloes, of various Colours and different Prices, made in the neateſt Manner, to be ſold at the GOLDEN COCK, in Marlborough-Street, Boſton.—Where Ladies may have their own Silk made up, and old Umbrilloes mended, or Setts of Sticks for Umbrilloes unmade, for thoſe who chooſe to cover them themſelves.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the Founders Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 Years of Age, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Commiſſary's-Office,

A ſmall Quantity of

Spring BEAVER.

TO BE SOLD,

*On Board the Ship* Juno, Conſtant Freeman, *Maſter, lying at the Long Wharf*,

Fine Briſtol SALT.

*N. B.* As the largeſt Part of it is engaged, thoſe who want are deſired to apply immediately.

*NOVA-SCOTIA* Grindſtones,

of all Sizes, ſold very cheap by

SCOTT and GILL,

At the Head of the Town-Dock.

Alſo, Good Newcaſtle COALS.

Choice Petersburg Hemp,

Ruſſia Duck, New Caſtle Coals, and Tin Plates, May be had at the Store of

NATHANIEL WHEATLEY,

in Kingſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A large Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Leverett's Lane, near the Quakers Meeting, now in the Occupation of *Richard Dana*, Eſq; Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET

One End of a Houſe, with a good Kitchen, in Pleaſant-Street. Enquire of *Samuel Proctor*, living at the Corner of ſaid Street, next to the Hay-Market.

All Perſons that have Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Frances Bowles*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring in their Claims to *William Homes* and *Jonathan Williams*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executors. *Boſton*, 6th *July* 1770.

*TO BE SOLD reaſonably*,

A choice Piece of LAND, in the Firſt Pariſh in *Shrewsbury*, within 3 Quarters of a Mile of Mr. *Sumner's* Meeting-Houſe, containing Nine Acres, all under Improvement; a fine young Orchard on the ſame; two Acres of good Plow Land; the Remainder is good Paſture Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Weavers Shop on the ſame; very pleaſantly ſituated and convenient for a Weaver and Worſted Comber; and to be ſold at the ſame Place three fine Looms, with a fine new Preſs. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the Premiſes may have the ſame on reaſonable Terms, paying one Half of the Money down, and giving good Security for the Remainder. For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Clark*, living on the ſame.


### Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *July* 7. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

*Lewis, Brooks and Raymond from New-Haven; Higgins, Man, Smith and Jennings from N. London; Monſon from Virginia; Chapman from Philadelphia; McClure from Quebec; Adams from Annapolis; Stubs from Newfoundland; Gray from Maryland; Dinmore from Jamaica; Benney from St. Euſtatia.*

OUTWARD-BOUND.

*Harris for Surranam; Adamſon for Weſt Indies; Orr for Glaſgow; Undriil for Virginia; Howland for Newfoundland; Grecy for New Haven; Pulling for Newfoundland.*

Commiſſioners — (If Turn to Index Vol. 2 — To Find Merchants agreement 1 pa. 60. x page 74.

Ministry v Preſton. ‖ Vide Page 155 A vid Molaſſes Act pa. 3. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 — vid Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. Duck Act appointing Board pa. 748. Vol. 1. — & Others Counſel pa. 2

*At a legal Town Meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of* Boxford, *legally assembled on Thursday the 24th Day of May, A. D.* 1770.

THE Town taking into their most serious consideration, the distressing circumstances this People are reduced to, by means of the hard and oppressive acts imposing duties on sundry articles usually imported here from Great-Britain, which till of late was unknown to us; and the sending troops here to force us to comply with the same, under pretence of aiding the civil magistrate, and their most inhuman and barbarous actions since their being quartered in the town of Boston, in abusing, wounding and killing some of the inhabitants thereof, contrary to the laws of God and Man, and the unparrallelled patience and prudence of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston:—And being very desirous of doing all in their power to restore and preserve their Liberties, sensible that the virtuous Resolutions of the merchants and traders not to import goods and merchandize from Great-Britain ought to be applauded by all:—Therefore,

*Voted*, That the quartering troops in this province in a time of profound peace, under pretence of aiding the civil magistrate, when justice, until they were quartered here, was so impartially administred, and the civil magistrate no ways impeded in the administration thereof, is a great grievance: And that their so barbarously shedding innocent Blood, with their other cruelties, committed on the 5th of March last, in the town of Boston, is alarming and shocking to the last degree, and that the patience and prudence of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston, in consequence of that horrid and bloody Scene, ought always to be remembered and spoken of to their praise.

2. *Voted*, That they will to their utmost encourage the produce and manufactures of such articles as have formerly been imported from Great-Britain, and used among them.

3. *Voted*, That they will not use any foreign Tea, nor suffer it to be used in their families (cases of sickness excepted) until the duty upon it shall be wholly taken off: The duty of which has so largely contributed towards the support of such a —— set of men.

4. *Voted*, That they will not, by any means whatever, knowingly, have any sort of trade or dealings with those detestable persons, who have preferred their own little interest to the good of their country, in continuing to import goods contrary to the non-importation agreement of the merchants and traders on the continent; and that whosoever shall be found to trade with them, knowingly, shall be deemed unworthy to hold any office or place of trust in the town forever hereafter.

A true Copy, Attest.
AARON WOOD, Town-Clerk.

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*Just imported from* London, *A large Assortment of* DRUGS & MEDECINES, Chymical & Galenical, *and to be sold by*

## Nathaniel Tucker,

*At his Shop directly opposite the* Old South Meeting-House, BOSTON.—*Among these are,*

Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Hill's Balsam of Honey, British Oil,
Dr. Walker's Jesuit's Drops,
Dr. Bateman's Pectoral ditto,
Squire's Original Grand Elixir,
Fraunces's Female Strengthning Elixir,
Best double-distill'd Lavender Water,
Dr. Tomson's Sovereign Spirits of Venice Treacle,
Dr. Bateman's Golden Spirits of Scurvy Grass, &c.

*All which he will sell as reasonable as can be afforded in* Boston.

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*TO BE SOLD By*

## Samuel Bliss,

*At his Store the South Side of Faneuil-Hall, Market, cheap for Cash.*

Lemmons by the Box, Olives in large and small Jars, Capers, Figs, Jar & Flask Oil, Pepper, Indigo, Wool-Cards, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira and other Wines, Loaf & brown Sugar, New Rice, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

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## Choice London Porter,

At 10s. 8d. per Dozen, and old Jamaica Spirits, To be Sold

At *Blanchard's* Wine-Cellar,
On Dock Square,
Also, Vinegar and Flask Oyl.

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## A Quantity of WELCH COAL

to be sold on board the Brigantine *William, Peter Stubbs* Master, lying at the Long Wharf. Enquire of *HENRY LLOYD*, at Warehouse No 5, on said Wharf:——At which Place there is for Sale.—

A Parcel of choice Mississippi Indian dress'd Deer-Skins, Pork, Sperma-Ceti Candles, English Duck, Anchors, Bar-Iron, &c.

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## American GRINDSTONES.

Just landed, and to be Sold by

## Henry Bass,

At his Store adjoining the *Golden-Ball* Tavern, near the Market, BOSTON,
And at *Nathaniel Coolidge's*, at the Sign of Mr. *Wilkes*, at *Watertown* Bridge.

A large and neat Assortment of NOVA-SCOTIA GRINDSTONES,

Which, on account of the Connections he hath with the Manufacturers, he is enabled to dispose of near one Quarter part cheaper than he ever sold them for, and to take for Payment, Corn, Flour, Pork, Beef, Cheese, Butter, &c.—As the goodness of these STONES, upon repeated Trials, is so generally known, a further Recommendation of them would be needless.

*N.B.* Gentlemen in the Country and others, shall be as well served by Letter, as if present.

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## Gilbert Deblois

Intending soon for England,

Notifies his Town and Country Customers, That he has a Variety of English Goods, Powder, Shott, Lead, Steel, Tin'd Plates, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. which he is selling off for ready Money only at the lowest Rates.——All Persons having Accounts open with said DEBLOIS, are desired to settle the same with him, as soon as possible.

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## WANTED,

A Quantity of Oak Plank and Joist, Pine Plank, Pipe Staves, and Red Oak Barrel Staves, suitable for the English Market.

Also POT-ASH and PEARL-ASH.

For further Particulars and Dimensions enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf. *Boston, June* 22. 1770.

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To all worthy *Brothers* and other Generous *Commanders* of Ships or other Vessels sailing between the Poles,—as also to all the valourous Sons of Zebulon and others, *wherever dispers'd* upon the wide surface of old-Ocean, or upon any Island or Main-land upon this habitable Globe, into whose Hands these may chance to fall:—Note well—THAT on the 23d of May 1770, *SCIPIO*, a Negro Man near 23 Years old, ran from the Subscriber——He is five feet and 3 or 4 Inches high, little more or less, and well set, his Hair or Wool (unless shav'd) comes low upon his Cheeks, his Fore Teeth rather Splaying, has an Incision mark on one of his Arms, where he was Inoculated, and 2 or 3 Scars in one of his Legs where he was lanced, is pretty black, with a flattish Nose, tho' not that flat so peculiar to Negroes, is very artful—Speaks plain but something inward and hollow, inclines much to the Sea, will make an able Seaman, and is a Cooper.—If he returns voluntarily he shall not be whipt as he deserves, but I will either sell him to a good Ship-Master, or let him as he shall chuse, till he has earnt his prime Cost, &c. when I will give him his Freedom—but if any shall bring or convey him to his Master, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS, by

SAMUEL SWIFT.

*P. S.* I at present forbear mentioning the *Ship* I am satisfied he went off in.

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TO BE SOLD, for want of Employ,

## A likely Negro Lad about 17

Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

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## A Piece of Gold was taken up

in *Bromfield's* Lane last Saturday Week. The Owner by describing the Marks may have it again by applying to the Printers, and paying the Charge of advertising. *Boston, July* 2. 1770.

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## All who are indebted to the Estate

of the Honorable *Samuel Waldo*, Esq; late of *Falmouth*, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those to whom said Estate is indebted are desired to apply to *Sarah Waldo*, Administratrix, for Settlement. Those particularly who have Accounts open with the deceased, in the County of *Cumberland*, are desired to apply to *Theophilus Bradbury*, Esq; of *Falmouth*, Attorney to said *Sarah*, for Adjustment. *Boston, June* 21. 1770.

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## The Estate of Mr. *Daniel Clark*,

late of *Rowley*, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the said Claims, give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the Dwelling House of Mr. *Edward Payson*, Innholder in said *Rowley*, on the last Wednesday in *June* next, and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P.M.

*Rowley, May* 31st, 1770.

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*TICKETS* in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter U. may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

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## Whereas several of the Proprietors

of the Lands belonging to the *Wiscasset* Company still neglect to pay the Taxes which have been laid on their Lands: Public Notice is hereby given to the said delinquent Proprietors, That, in case they do not pay to Capt. *Samuel Deggett*, the Company's Collector, the aforesaid Taxes, so much of their Lands will be sold as the Law directs, on the 16th Day of *August* next ensuing the Date hereof, at the British Coffee-House in this Town, at 12 o'Clock at Noon; as will be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with the Charges of Sale.—The Sums due from the delinquent Proprietors are as follows, viz. From the Heirs of *Job Lewis*, Esq; dec$^{d}$ £.56-13-1 of *Boston*,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | *John Clarke*, Esq; | 5-00-0 | Do. |
| Do. | *Andrew Tyler*, | 5-00-0 | Do. |
| Do. | *Jonathan Loring*, | 19-00-7½ | Do. |
| Do. | *David Trusant*, | 5-00-0 | *George Town* |
| Do. | Col. *Henry Kinsbury*, | 5-3-4 | *Newbury*, |
| Do. | *Charles Frost*, Esq; | 27-5-7½ | *Falmouth*, |
| Assigns of Capt. *William Frost*, | | 24-10-7 | *Newcastle*, |
| Capt. *Thomas Homans*, | | 5-00-0 | *Pownalboro'* |
| Capt. *Alexander Raitt*, | | 50-9-0 | *Kittery*, |
| *Emmery & Gooch*, | | 7-12-0 | *Biddeford*, |

Per Order of the *Wiscasset* Company,

*Boston, July* 2. 1770. STEPHEN MINOT, Proprietor's Clerk.

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Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, *June* 11. 1770.

*To the Honorable* SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.*

The Subscribers humbly shew to your Honor, That the Great and General Court of the Province aforesaid, at their Sessions on the Fourth Day of *April* last, granted to *Ichabod Jones* and his Associates, a Township of Land, 10 Miles long and 8 Miles wide, at a Place call'd *Machias*, about 8 or 10 Leagues to the Westward of *St. Croix*; and that as a legal Meeting of said Proprietors is now necessary in order to bring forward the Settlement thereof,

We being Proprietors in said Lands, therefore pray your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors, and the same to direct to some one of the said Proprietors, requiring him to warn said Proprietors to meet at such Time and Place as you shall judge most convenient.

And as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

*Ichabod Jones*, *Daniel Stone*,
*Jonathan Longfellow*, *Amos Boynton*,
*Nathan Longfellow*, *John Coffin Jones*,
*Stephen Jones*,

SEAL. *Province of the* Massachusetts-Bay.

To Mr. *Ichabod Jones*, of Boston, one of the principal Proprietors of the Tract of Land in the foregoing Petition mentioned,——Greeting.——

YOU are (in his Majesty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn, in Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Land aforemention'd, to meet at the Dwelling-House of *Jonathan Longfellow*, at *Machias* aforesaid, in the County of *Lincoln*, at Ten of the Clock before noon, on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of *September* next, for the following Purposes, viz.

To choose a Moderator for said Meeting; a Proprietor's Clerk; a Committee for calling a Meeting of said Proprietors for the future; a Collector or Collectors of any Taxes that may be laid on said Propreitors; as also a Treasurer or Receiver of such Monies as may from Time to Time be collected; also to grant a Tax or Assessment for raising such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be agreed on by said Proprietors for carrying on the Settlement of the Lands aforesaid, and to do and transact what further may then be judged necessary for the Benefit of said Proprietors.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty Ninth Day of *June*, Anno Domini, 1770, and in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace thro'out the Province aforesaid.

*IN Pursuance of the above Warrant to me directed, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.* ICHABOD JONES.

*Boston, June* 29th, 1770.

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## *Best* Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a sprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Disposition.

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☞ All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

& vid their Names page 120

¶ vid Tea act pa. 735. vid Massacre pa. 60. V vid the Arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol. 2. ¶ To Find Merchants Agreements, turn to Index. Vol. 2.